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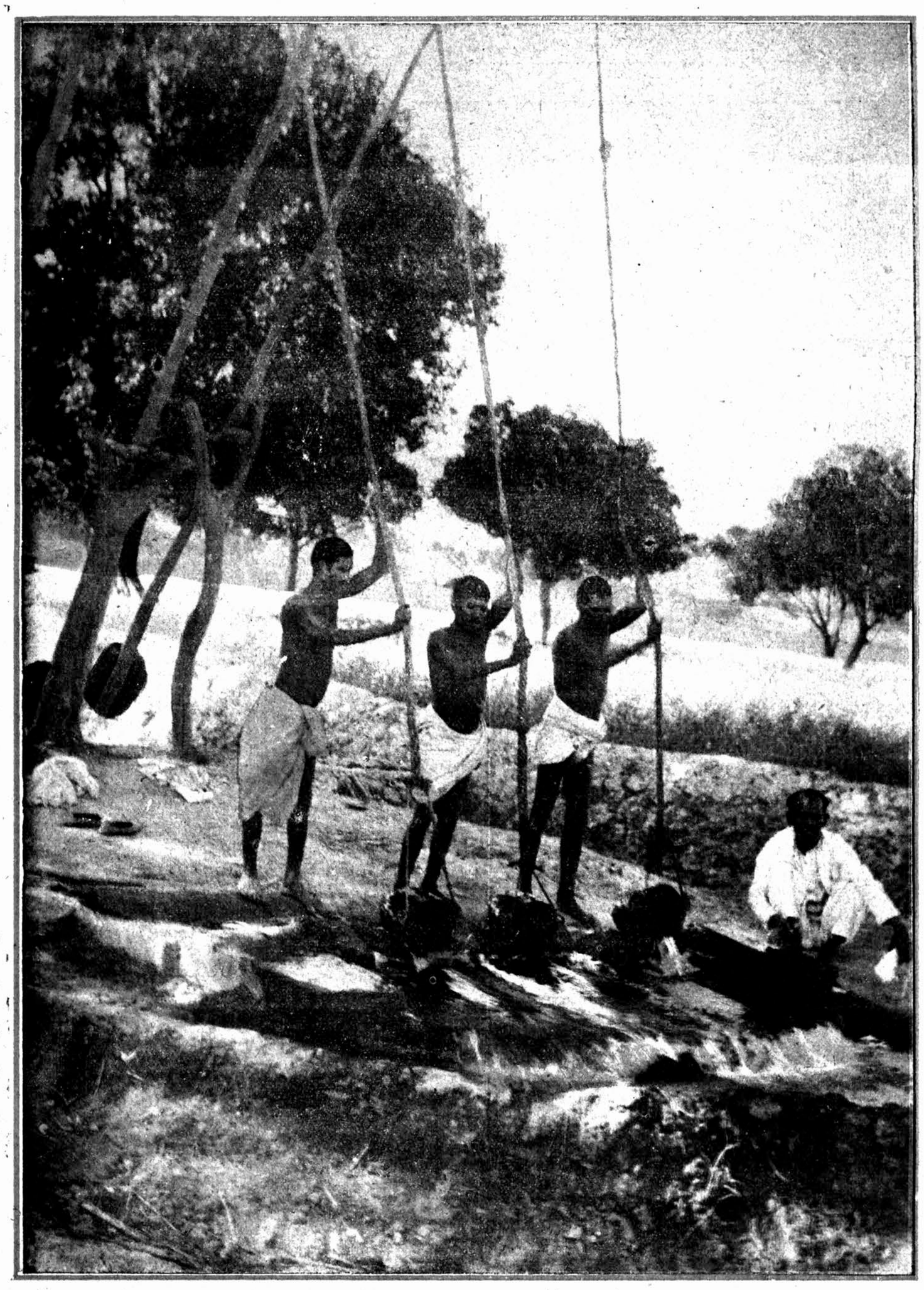
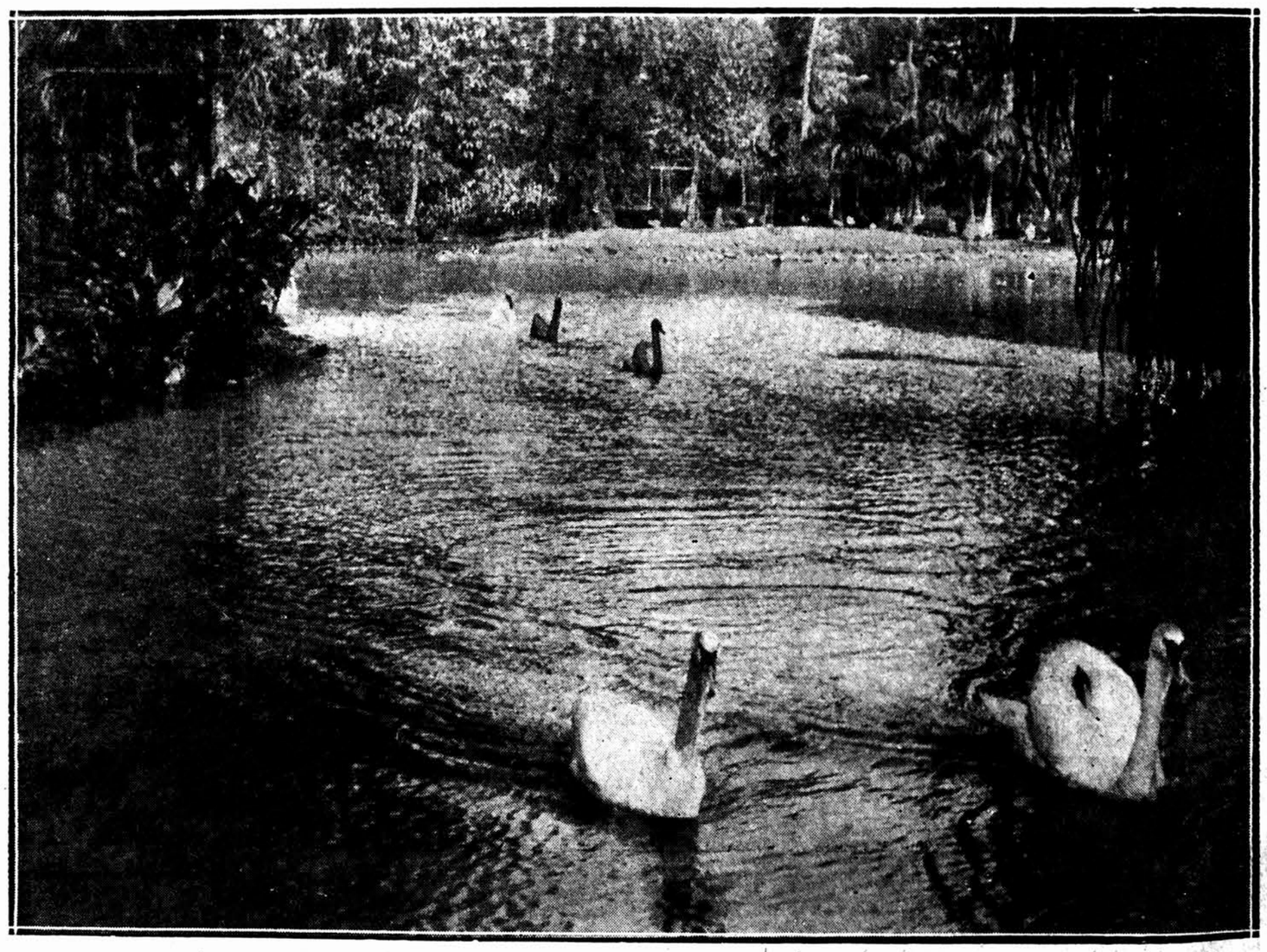
VILLAGE WATER ELEVATORS



—*Harnam.*

"THE GOLDEN HOURS"



(Photo by H. G. Ropewalla.)

Inhabitants of Malaga (Spain) who had fled from the city in terror of the enemy, are seen here returning.

Miss Wani, elected beauty queen of Siam for 1936, who was recently found shot dead in a train at Bangkok. The man she was to have married has been arrested.

Left:—This Statue of "Liberty" in New York Harbour is being turned to face U.S.A.

Right:—A German engineer has succeeded in constructing this serviceable typewriter for music which is considered as the first specimen of its class.

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BOMBAY: MARCH 28, 1937.

Are We The Accused?

ANOTHER "ENGLAND RETURNED" HITS OUT AT ORTHODOXY

BY ENVER KUREISHI

In his defence of the "England returned" "B.Sc. Tech." has, I think, left a lot unsaid. It will be my endeavour in this article to fill in the gaps.

I would like to state from the very outset that I have no sympathy for the "England returned" who after much straining and contorting of the mouth manages to produce a dubious "Oxford accent" and on the strength of that remarkable feat tries to convince himself and the people with whom he comes into contact that he is a superior sort of a person merely because he speaks English or rather "British" with an accent which he imagines is characteristic of the 'Burra Sahib.'

That sort of person, notwithstanding the fact that he may consider himself no end of a Sahib, suffers from an incurable disease which baffled Psychologists have called the inferiority complex. My personal advice to that sort of a man is to study some other correspondence course that encourages clear, lucid thinking.

Exhibit A

One need not go to England now-a-days to acquire an "Accent". It can be acquired quite easily at the Dehra Dun Royal Military Academy. For instance I would produce as "Exhibit A" the vain, extravagent, and elaborately moustached 'Don Juans' who are being sent out from Dehra Dun under the guise or rather disguise of Lieutenants.

I hope you will now understand that we can even manufacture that type in India. And it is my personal opinion that the Swadeshi article is comparatively inferior to the England returned of the same species. So it is no use hurling invectives at the "England returneds" merely because a very few of them have not been educated in the literal sense of the word.

I have always found that the people in India who rave against the "England returneds" do so because they have not yet managed to disentangle themselves from the ideals that were popular in India a few hundred years before the advent of the English. They bear a very close resemblance to the English in the sense that they cannot tolerate the idea of anyone having a "good time." Not only this, they very much resent anything new and modern being introduced on the grounds that their great grandfathers did without them. It was people of this sort who crucified Christ and sent some of the greatest reformers and thinkers to the stake, and incidentally it is people of this sort, who by the simple process of not thinking, are making the world dangerous for other people to live in.

In India these people quite clearly demonstrate that they do not desire to advance. They want to stick to the old ideals and ideas; they want to stick to the old rut much to the amusement of the whole civilised world, while foreign visitors and journalists go back to their countries and make money by shouting out our imbecilities through the megaphone.

Do you now wonder why Indians are unceremoniously shown the door in most of the free countries of the world? It is no use getting the Congress party in the assembly to censure the Government because a few Indians are being refused visas to some country or the other. The trouble lies deeper than that. We have made ourselves feared by most of the progressive-minded countries who know us and our retrogressive ideas inside out.

Hocus Pocus

Ninety per cent of the Indians who go, not necessarily to England but to any other foreign country, realise almost immediately they leave India that they have been brought up on wrong principles; that all their lives they have been fed on a whole lot of soporific untruths and that the culture and civilisation we brag about in India is after the Statue of Liberty the greatest humbug that the intricate brain of man can devise. We have doped ourselves in this country with the idea that we are spiritually superior to most of the European nations of the world. At the risk of being accused of heresy and treason I would like to state quite unequivocally that this is an absolute fallacy; a pernicious doctrine, and what is more, I think it is criminal even to believe in it.

A lot of European professors and even some writers who specialise in dabbling in this spiritual business which, believe me, is pure hocus-pocus, have no doubt wafted us up to heaven with their praises but that sort of thing is being done by cranks and 'opportunists' in every other country in the world.

Just because we have in this country a few very wonderful historical monuments and have produced things like the Taj Mahal, it surely does not mean that we are the spiritual superiors of most of the other nations of the world. If we were, we would not to-day be under the 'domination of a foreign power;' we would not have such a colossal rate of infant mortality and we would not have to state shamefacedly to the world that we can only produce a literacy in this country which by the greatest exaggeration and benevolence on the part of the statistician barely amounts to fourteen per cent. when the rest of the civilised world is not content with anything less than Hundred per cent. Incidentally we would not have made so much of a fuss over the Sarda Act when that bill was passed.

Spiritualism Or Bread

If you persist in your spiritual superiority, which incidentally most Europeans interpret in terms of Snake Charmers, Magicians and Fire-Walkers, you are welcome to it. But what are you going to do about it or rather 'with it?' Can you offer it to your starving graduates and peasants as bread? Try it sometime and you will realise that no one but the most abstruse pedant can digest it on an empty stomach.

By now you will be wondering whether I have not lost the gist of the argument and wandered off from the main point. But consider, gentle reader, is it not because the "England returned" exposes all this sham—like I am endeavouring to do—that he is hated and feared? Is it not because he wants you to get out of the rut, to adapt yourself to the new ideas and ideals that you detest him?

You hear people bringing vague charges against the 'England returned" (I really detest this term) because he has imbibed all the worst points of the Materialistic Western Civilisation and that he has forgotten the precepts of the old 'Eastern Sages'. This is all nonsense. Did you not see the Abyssinians barely a year ago being beaten time and again by the Italians? Did you not notice that no modern civilised nation came to the help of the Abyssinians even though the Abyssinians could trace their history and culture back to God knows where?

This is what the "England returned" wants to tell you, but unfortunately you do not want to think and neither do you (so it seems) want anyone else to think for you. Is it not merely a question of living in a fool's paradise?

Much Humiliated

Somehow or other, people in this country do not realise that the "England returned" does not come back to this country full of pride and arrogance; on the other hand he is the most humiliated person. Ask him one of these fine days how many times he has been humiliated abroad for no other reason except for the fact that he is an Indian and thus a "Darkie". Ask him whether or not on the boats going to and from India, Indians are not segregated from the rest of the passengers as regards dining room and cabin accommodation, as if they were something less than human beings.

Do you remember when the Indian Table Tennis team was not allowed to stay in the same hotel as the other competitors? And do you remember the incident about two years ago when two Indians in London were refused admission into a swimming pool?

Do you not understand that it is because of all this that he wants you to forget your bogus claims to a higher spirituality and see to it that our students abroad are given a fair chance?

Can you not understand that when he sees the glorious buildings in Europe alive with happy people and all the wonderful modern innovations which he sees 'from the outside', that inside him, his soul revolts; that he grieves because we are so backward and die by the millions of epidemics? He wants to tell you all this, to make you feel the humiliations and the insults that have hurt him: he wants to tell you how other people get along in the world better than we do, and you—You not only don't want to hear him, you persecute him and try to strangle him.

You bring charges against him that in England he has had "affairs." This is rather a pointless remark because people have "affairs" even in India.

In India we have made sex a smutty story and we want to keep it as such. Like certain type of Englishmen we are really ashamed of the physiological process by which we were born.

Even in England to-day the conventional John Bull has throttled his Bull-dog and started in earnest to straighten out

(Continued On Page 37)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

'Tis not in the high stars alone,
Nor in the cup of budding flowers,
Nor in the redbreast's mellow-tone,
Nor in the bow that smiles in showers,
But in the mud and scum of things
There alway, alway something sings.

—EMERSON.

M. Blum And His Work For France.—I

Premier Who Has Changed The Entire Conditions Of Labour & Industry Within A Year

(From Our Special Correspondent)

It would be difficult to overestimate the seriousness of the state of affairs in France when M. Blum's Government came into office. The measure of order maintained throughout the depression threatened to break down under the pressure of a conflict of unprecedented severity. The France working man had reached the limit of his endurance, he could submit no longer to the prevailing conditions, but demanded an immediate reform in his standard of living and conditions of employment.

The prevailing conditions, indeed, made a reform imperative, nor does the economic depression suffice to account for them, in spite of the fact that it had considerably slowed down the tempo of exchanges in France and gradually jeopardised her trade and industry Yet it was not so much of economic as of far-reaching social reforms that France stood in need.

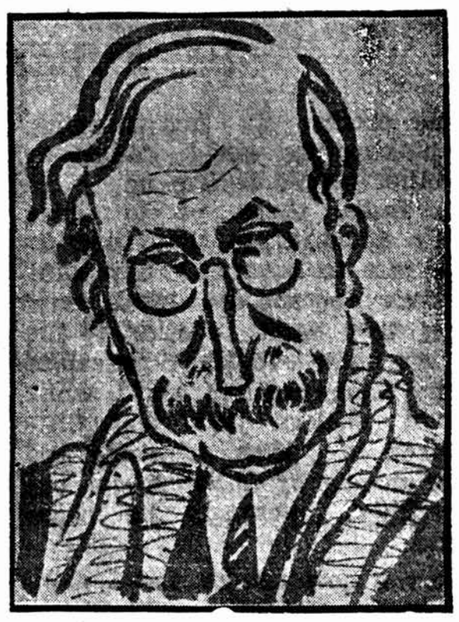
The deflationist policy adhered to by successive French Governments had led to a slump in the cost of raw materials attended by a general lowering of wages, but it had no parallel effect on the cost of living, which remained far too high to justify the measures successively adopted. The whole burden of such a policy fell upon the shoulders of the working man. Both in the cities and in the country, the wages he drew were barely sufficient to allow him to make a decent living. He was not much better off than the unemployed, whose numbers, though not so large as in many another country had swollen continuously since the beginning of the depression.

Of those "fortunate" enough to secure employment of some sort, many were paid such inadequate wages, that it is a marvel they managed to carry on at all.

As to the unemployed, their numbers increased until they represented approximately one twentieth of the French working population. More than half of these resided in the Seine and the Seine-et-Oise departments, that is to say in and around the Paris area.

Economic Recovery

M. Leon Blum's Government was put into office by the bulk of French working men for the purpose of promptly discharging a two-fold and heavy task. On the one hand it was called upon to help the country to recover from a severe economic depression which a deflationary policy had rendered more distressing for the working classes and for the small



M. LEON BLUM.

tradesman; it had to resort immediately to deflationary measures of a nature to restore to the country a sound economic activity. On the other, and this was, from the point of view of humanity, the more urgent necessity, it had to raise the standard of living of the French working man: in the first place to secure for him a life that should not be a constant struggle against overwhelming difficulties; secondly to enable him to become a consumer, so as to make him the starting point of a revival of French national economy.

The fisrt action taken by Leon Blum as head of the Government was a decisive one.

During the night of June 7/8, 1936, at the Premier's Office (Hotel Matignon) with Leon Blum himself in the Chair, assisted by the late Roger Salengro then Minister of the Interior, the representatives of the Confederation General du Travail met the representatives of the Confereration General de la Production Franqaise.

In the course of this meeting a national agreement was signed between the Government the representatives of Labour and those of the Employers

This agreement provides "inter alia" for the recognition of the right to form a trade-union, to collective bargaining, to the appointment of workmen's delegates in workshops and factories, and to increased wages

The so-called Matignon agreements are the corner-stone of M. Leon Blum's social work.

In a speech at Orleans, on October 18, 1936, M. Leon Blum observed: "What we have accomplished may be praised or criticised. But no one can contend, in good faith, that we have done nothing."

Let us briefly appraise the Government's accomplishments during the five months that have elapsed since the election. The number, scope and variety of the measures adopted are evidence of an intense and unremitting effort. The Government has fully entered, without a moment's delay, upon the path of reform.

Social Reforms.

First came a series of extraordinarily wide and comprehensive social measures—the Matignon agreements, the Laws instituting the Forty-Hour Week, Paid Holidays, Collective Bargaining, Miners' Pensions, and so forth, which set up on a new basis and in a new spirit the standard of living of the labouring classes. The scope of the work performed by the present Government in this sphere could hardly be overestimated, and distinguishes them sharply from so many other Governments confronted with the same economic task.

Furthermore, as regards the measures taken more particularly with a view to the improvement of the economic conditions the performance of M. Blum's Government in France can be compared with that of President Roosevelt in the United States, which it resembles in more than one vital particular and from which, indeed, it sometimes derives its inspiration And at the end of October last, when the measures taken immediately after the elections were beginning to bear fruit, the French Prime Minister Summed up the results achieved as follows:

"Both by their concordance and by the intrinsic "value of each of them, the reforms passed in the space of a "few weeks are of

(Continued on page 46)

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Weight-Lifting

Its Value As A Major Sport

(BY S. MUZUMDAR.)

Weight-lifting as a test of strength has prevailed in every part of the world since ancient days. Mythological stories and folklore of all countries are full of those romantic incidents which describe the prodigious feats of strength performed by heroes. One can yet see with his mind's eye a Sissyphus toiling with his weight, ever rolling down to be moved up incessantly. a Hercules performing a weighty task, and a Hanuman speeding away with a huge granite block on his shoulders to bring succour to another dying hero.

As a form of organised sport it had existed in China and India even in the remote past. In spite of a crude apparatus and a crude and laborious method of handling the weight, the ancient Indian art of weight-lifting is by no means a dead art to-day. It is very much alive, though in a very restricted part of the country. This old form has produced men the equal of whom is not to be seen in any other part of the world.

THE APPARATUS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The ancient Chinese apparatus consisted of a long wooden bar at the either end of which were fixed globes of stone. It is quite clear from it that men who fashioned this barbell understood the distribution of weight and leverage, the central facts of modern scientific weight-lifting. The Indian apparatus is still known as the "Nal," and it has not changed shape in spite of the long period of time it has been used. The "Nal" is a circular and flat apparatus made out of stone, having a thick handle-bar in the centre. The weight varies with every "Nal". A seasoned weight-lifter only knows what a world of a difference there is between the lifting of a "Nal" and a modern barbell. To handle this crude and compact weight successfully it requires more brute strength than skill.

The first decade of this century has seen the last of the apparatus used in the mediaeval period o. weight-lifting. This apparatus was shaped like the Chinese apparatus, but it was made of iron. The globes were hollow and to increase weight either sand or small shots were filled in them. Some of the barbells with huge globes are still used on the stage by professional strongmen for show purposes, otherwise they have fallen into disuse. The first disc barbells, as are now used were made by the famous British weight-lifter, William Cassel, in about 1909. Patronised by the late Professor Szalay, the renowned German physical culturist, the disc barbell came rapidly into vogue, and with the steady development of the British Amateur Weight-lifters' Association inaugurated in 1911 its use was widely spread all over the world.

Attempts have been made from time to time to improve this apparatus. A vaseline gear-case barbell was introduced but it failed to attract attention; various other makes were marketed till perfection was reached in the Berg Hantel, a German make, now officially used by the International Olympiad.

INDIAN "NAL" LIFTERS.

Although the "Nal" is in occasional use all over the United Provinces, "Nal"-lifting as a regular form of sport is restricted to the districts of Benares and Mirzapore. Our knowledge of celebrated "Nal"-lifters begins with Devi Choudhry of Benares. Curiously enough Devi was discovered by Shaw Desmond, the famous English writer and art critic, who came to India with the sole purpose of seeing Devi Choudhry perform his unbelievable feats of strength. Devi satisfied Desmond with a lift of 1,200 lbs. made in the bridge position. Devi was forty-five at the time.

I have seen Devi's "Nal", a veritable chip of the Himalayas, but, I did not see this uncommon person as he was dead when I visited his "akhara." I was not disappointed, however, as I had the pleasure of meeting Devi's son, Sahadeo, in whom I have perhaps seen t world's strongest man. Sahadeo repeated his father's strength feat on innumerable occasions while he was alive. Unfortunately he too is dead now.

The mantles of Devi and Sahadeo have fallen upon Lalloo, another Benares "Nal"-lifter, and reported to be a very handsomely-made strong man. But the greatest "Nal"-lifter of the present day seems to be Raghunath Sahai of Mirzapur.

In lifting these huge stones the lifter lies down on his back, stands the weight between the thighs, and with the aid of the arms and legs ultimately balances the weight at arms' length. The feat, however, is not at all so easy as it reads here. The other common lift is in the standing position and is performed by stages, that is, the weight is placed on the knees, waist and the chest by turns before it is hoisted above. A person with personal experience of both the "Nal" and a modern barbell will tell the reader that it is perfectly easy to lift 200 lbs. with a barbell, but lifting a 150 lbs. "Nal" is quite a different proposition.

THE BARBELL AS A BODY-BUILDER.

There cannot be any better form of physical culture than weight-exercises where the aim is to develop the body perfectly and harmoniously, and to possess prodigious strength. While the scope of most forms of exercises is limited, and which, beyond a certain point, become endurance exercises, weight-lifting, based perfectly as it is on the principle of progressive resistance, as a beneficient form of physical culture finds its limit only when the human limit in physical development and strength is reached. It builds a person inside out, and the muscularity it develops can be compared with plates of armour.

It can bestow upon its follower a statuesque development, be it the exaggerated one of the Farnese Hercules, or the proportionate and graceful development of an Apollo. All the renowned athletes, famous for their statuesque physique are weight-lifters without an exception. It is the only form of exercise which develops the biceps of the thigh, the beautifiers of our legs, and which remain unused in any other form of physical culture.

AS A PROTECTIVE AND A CURATIVE AGENT.

Barbell exercise develops to the maximum limit the erector spinae muscles, that is, the muscles which run up like ridges on both sides of the spinal column. It is said that a person with a strong pair of the erector spinae muscles never suffers from diabetes. It also develops the abdominal muscles perfectly strengthening the internal organs, and preventing their possibility of reaching an atonic condition.

Barbell exercise is known to have cured constipation, dyspepsia, spinal curvature, asthma, inguinal hernia, etc. A case from Quetta was reported to me in which stammering was effectively corrected.

ITS VALUE AS A SPORT.

Weight-lifting falls into the the category of heavy athletics like wrestling and boxing, and like these two it is considered a "He-

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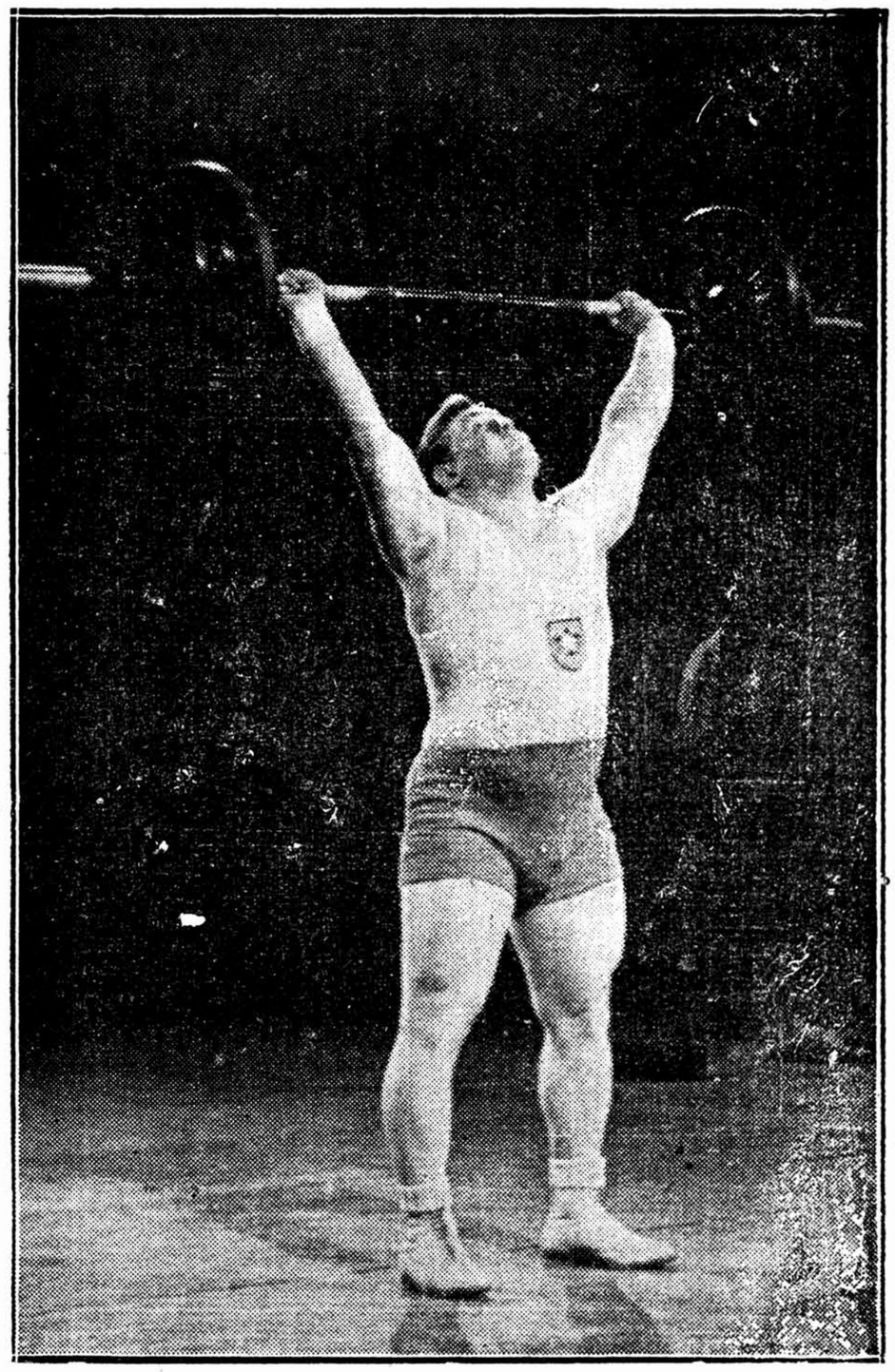

Herr Freising, world's champion weight-lifter, recently beat his own record by lifting 262. lbs. in Berlin.

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(By: K. S. B. SASTRI).

"Back to the land" has been the watchword of the politicians and the Government of India in recent times. Their ambition is to see India filled with a network of model modern villages. The Sultanabad Agricultural Colony in the consumation of such an ambition.

Five years ago the tract of land which lies about 30 miles to the west of Hyderabad was a dreary desert. To-day it is a model village inhabited by happy peasants. This transformation was effected by the incessant labour and unfailing enthusiasm of a number of active workers under the guidance of the founder, the late Seth Fuddoo P. Khalikdina.

The Pioneers

About the beginning of 1932, a batch of twelve semi-starved peasants left their homes and settled in Sultanabad to cultivate the land that the Khoja Ismalia Agricultural Co-operation Society got for them. What with the harassment of the wild animals that infested the neighbouring jungles and what with the failing crops, the discouragement proved too hard for the promoters of the Society to withstand Faith in their own labour and the will to succeed goaded them on to continue their work with unabated vigour until at last their efforts were crowned with success. This was sufficient inducement for other peasants to migrate to the colony. To-day this settlement boasts of a population of 1,000 Khojas, besides an auxiliary population of 200 non-Khojas, all leading a happy and contended life, free from the clutches of the money-lender. some owing their own lands and houses, others cultivating on partnership basis in the hope of acquiring the land they till.

SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS, WITH THEIR TEACHERS.

The Khoja Ismalia Society obtained from the Government at concession rate about 700 acres of land out of 50,000 acres reserved in the Barrage Zone, for the hereditary and poor Haris (cultivators) of Sind. To this more was added by way of purchase at full price and by way of lease, etc., the total area now covering about 2,000 acres. The peasants are so poverty-stricken that the society has to advance money not only for the purchase of seeds, implements, and livestock, but also for the day-to-day maintenance of their families. Cultivation is carried on modern lines according to the instructions of the Agricultural Department which is placing the results of their reserches at the disposal of the tillers of the soil. Besides long staple cotton (about 700 acres,) toria, wheat, bajri, sugarcane, fodder and vegetables of all kinds are grown here.

Free Education

Realising that education is the backbone of the Society, the Society has constructed a school in the midst of the colony, with four airy class rooms, a verandah, a spacious playground at a cost of about Rs. 2,500. About 150 children including 50 girls are learning the three R's and the Holy Koran. The percentage of literacy in the colony works out at twenty. It is possible that in the near future to man the colony entirely with enlightened peasants. This school is being run by the munificent donation of H. H. the Aga Khan, after whom the colony is named. Education is imparted free, nay, even clothes and books are supplied gratis. It is proposed to raise the school to an English school, where fore the approval of the Patron (H. H. the Aga Khan) has been received. Plans are being made to introduce technical education in addition to handicrafts to foster cottage industries. A scout troop and cub-pack have also been started.

Model Houses

The model colony can never be complete without model houses. The Society purchased 16 acres of land for the purpose of constructing model houses and set apart 450 sq. yards for each peasant to build a house according to his own requirement and taste. The houses have two rooms, a verandah, kitchen, bathroom, and open space, on a perfect sanitary basis. The streets are 15 feet wide, and the roads 35 feet, with trees planted on either side

A GROUP OF PEASANT-COLONISTS.

The place is highly malarial and want of medical aid is keenly felt. No figures are available as to the incidence of this or any other disease, but with the introduction of the Sanitary Committee and the Village Panchayat, definite steps could be taken. Mr. L. T. Gholap, I.C.S., the Collector of Hyderabad, who takes keen interest in the development of the colony, has suggested the following further improvements: Village library and reading room; trench latrines or disposal of the night-soil on the Nasik system; manure pits; repairs to roads.

Road Problem

The road problem is presenting considerable difficulties as the means of transport to sell the vegetables and fruits in the best market are unavailable. The connection by road of the colony with the provincial roads will make the communication and trade easier. It is also suggested that one of the girls of the school be deputed to undergo training in midwifery with a view to render medical aid to the women of the settlement.

To make the colony self-sufficient, a flour mill (16 H.P.) was erected last year, which grinds corn for the day to day consumption of the inhabitants. In course of time, it is hoped to start further subsidiary industries which will make the village hum with activity.

A glance at the annual report of the Society shows the useful work it has been doing. how with a meagre share capital of Rs. 4,800 it was possible to advance to the peasants Rs. 15,000 in 1933-34, Rs. 26,000 in 1934-35, Rs. 22,000 in 1935-36 and to recover from the sale of their produce Rs. 12,000. Rs. 24,000, Rs. 19,000 in the respective years, declaring a total dividend of Rs. 225, Rs. 70, Rs. 240 respectively, leaving a reserve fund which now totals Rs. 300.

An Example To Others

Mr W. J. Jenkins, ex-Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, opines that an extension of Settlements of this type will be in the best interests of the country. "Back to the land" is the cry of the day. We are often told that India lives in the villages. Enlightened patriotism and farsighted statesmanship will seek to resuscite the "deserted village" to its pristine vigour and vitality. For the realisation of this noble object, the co-operation of the public and the Government is essential. It is gratifying to note that the Khoja community in Sind have ensured this co-operation. It has converted, partly though, a sandy tract of Sind to a veritable fruit garden, thanks to the Sukkur Barrage. It is no foolish optimism to hope that in course of time the dreams dreamt by the originator of Barrage scheme that ere long, Sind will flow with milk and honey, will be abundantly realised, if only others as enterprising and energetic as the little band of Khojas, whom neither the vagaries and the cruelties of unthinking nature nor the apathy of their fellow-countrymen would deter, would follow their example.

VIEW OF A GARDEN.

A MODEL HOUSE OF A PEASANT.

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"Where Do We Eat"

SOME QUAINT AND CURIOUS VARIATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF RESTAURANTS

Extreme Left (top to bottom)—A lunch wagon that looks like a train; a shoe-shaped restaurant from California a veritable coffee pot from the Golden West. Centre Left (top to bottom—A hat-shaped restaurant from California: a "Pig stand"; the "chili bowl." Centre Right (top to bottom)—World's tallest restaurant, 250 ft. high and 92½ ft. round; Heap Big Injun! Extreme Right (top to bottom)—A place to eat while looking at three States and seven countries; "hot dogs"—the biggest in town?

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Providing facilities for public eating is not only a major industry but one that is continuing to grow bigger. Americans, eating away from home, spent more than dol. 1,324,000,000 in a single year (1933). Their demands for service gave employment to more than 400,000 persons. These same demands provided business opportunities for more than 170,000 establishments

These figures, taken from a government report, do little more than approximate the magnitude of the industry. Included in any listing of restaurants and eating places are many places which do serve cooked food to be devoured on the premises but which actually look to the sale of alcoholic beverages for the major part of their business. On the other hand many a thrifty, hardworking housewife "takes in a few boarders" without dreaming that she is factor in the restaurant business of the nation.

Of all the trades and industries there are few which show such an astonishing lack of uniformity as does this business of catering to the eating habits of the people. The restaurant chains endeavour to keep their outlets alike, in appearance, in menus and service—but in this industry that is about as far as uniformity goes. Here is a trade in which there is a constant and very apparent effort to take advantage of almost unlimited opportunities for individuality. In this trade, as in many others, there is certain uniformity of ineptitude—but even that is more apparent than real.

Most of the difference between eating places grows out of widely varying interpretations of just what the public wants. In the days of those glorious eating places upon which Dickens dwelt so lovingly, an eating place was where a man ate prodigiously and at length, and then took advantage of lounging facilities with the vain hope that adequate rest after over-eating might ward away gout or cirrhosis of the liver. There are eating places of that kind to-day in our own land—although they have become fewer and fewer. Few public diners will admit that they feel the large portion to be the 'sine qua non' of a restaurant

Competition between restaurants and between various schools of restauranting has made 'gourmets' of many—of many, in fact, who do not consciously pride themselves upon rare discrimination in the selection of table viands.

Gorgeous Places

The large city dweller need search but briefly to discover where he may dine—and dine well, too—upon shish kebab and coffee and sweets prepared according to Syrian ideas. Not far away he can enjoy rice with chicken if he will but mention arroz con polle to his Mexican host. He'll find ravioli wherever Italian cooking is advertised but if he has the beginning of the instincts of a gourmet he will go a bit further and discover gnocchi or osso buco. It should take little more detective ability to discover the joys of the Swedish smorgasbord, the delicious mystery of Japanese sukiyaki, the myriad of authentic Chinese dishes. He will be no gourmet at all if he misses opportunities to become acquainted with Jewish German, French and Hungarian provender. He will be wise, too, if he seeks out those eating places which cater to the tastes of the proprietor's countrymen for restaurant names are not invariably descriptive of their cuisines!

Most gorgeous of metropolitan eating places are those of the larger and more fashionable hotels—and those of the so-called cabarets and night clubs. They all make a bow toward the old idea that eating ought to be done leisurely—but they make the bow in many different manners. There are those sumptuous eating places which hold to the idea that eating is a serious business—to be done with deliberation and without disturbance or interruption These eschew music and entertainment and look with no favour upon those who are annoyed by slow and deliberate service. The food, by the way, is very apt to be worth attention in a place which pays little attention to anything but food.

Then there are those eating places which hold that food is incidental—that the diner ought to gulp mouthfuls between dances and to stir his coffee to the rhythm of tomtoms. There is nothing new, of course, about the idea of music with meals and the idea of enjoying an entertainment while one dines goes back to ancient days. The demands of the public, however, have brought about a situation where, in any good-sized city, there are more acrobats, adagio dancers and ballad singers entertaining in restaurants than in the theatres. It might be added, in this connection, that few real cabarets and night clubs have yet reached the spaciousness of those which are built on the Hollywood motion picture lots.

Restaurant Chains

The great majority of those who eat in public, however, do not want music with their meals and they do not want acrobats as a regular diet. They want good food, wholesome food and they want it served quickly. For them there is a vast variety of eating places—a variety that almost defies classification.

Out of the demand of the public for quick service have grown many of the restaurant chains. A great many of them owe their origin to that Lord Sandwich who, so that he need not leave the gaming table, invented the combination of bread and meat that bears his name. For example a man opened a little quick lunch counter in Wichita, 20 years ago. He served little but hamburger sandwiches—chopped meat, broiled and served in rolls. His chain has grown until the place has brothers in 125 cities. In one year it served 23,000,000 hamburgers. Other chains have grown from the American willingness to make a meal of a "hot dog"

(Continued on page 40)

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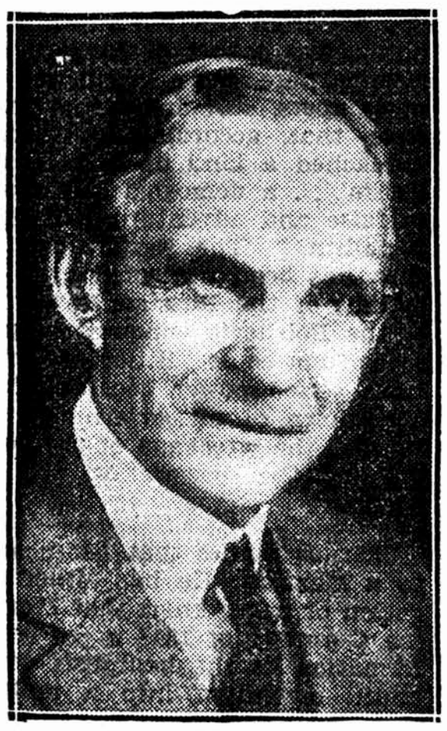
Personalities

Ford

Henry Ford straightened himself up to his full, slim height, watched his 25,000,000th Ford come off the assembly line in his River Rouge, Michigan, plant recently. By producing 25,000,000 cars in thirty-three and one-half years, 'Uncle Sam's' No. 1 automobile maker had turned out more Fords than there are vehi-



HENRY FORD

cles now registered in the United States.

Counting millions of Fords has ceased to provide landmarks in the crowded Ford career. Ford, however, must have thought of other landmarks as he and son Edsel stepped into No. 25,000,000. Those landmarks were Models T and A, which made their bows in 1908 and 1927 respectively.

* * * *

Pa And Fuehrer

When Pa George Lansbury sees Hitler next month, as he proposes to do, he will tell the Fuehrer what he told President Roosevelt and the Prime Ministers of France, Belgium, and Scandinavia.

"Before we have this catastrophe of war (he will say), which everyone says will, if it comes, overwhelm the world, let the heads of the Nations sit down together ask each other why we should all go down to Hell in this way. I want them to agree to stop the approach of this destruction. Will you join in!"

G. L. will tell Hitler, as he has told his own British people in the House of Commons, that he thinks the world must be going mad if it insists on destroying civilisation. Every one of the leaders of his peoples whom he has seen has told him he agreed with the Pa. but none of them would promise to make the start. Some of them said to him: "Go and talk to Hitler and then, something may be done." So G. L. is going to Willielmstrasse.

G.L.'s choice for chairmanship of the world peace conference would be President Roosevelt.

* * * *

The President's Wife

Mrs. Roosevelt, the American President, hustling wife, has made a startling admission to reporters who interviewed her when she arrived in New Orleans on a lecture tour.

This was that she always carried a revolver when driving alone in her open sports car. "I hate guns," she said, "but I can use mine if need be. I had the same training with the pistol that New York National Guardsmen receive."

By her writing, lecturing and radio activities Mrs. Roosevelt earns almost as much as the nation pays her husband. In one year she made more than £14,000. She keeps none of this money for herself. It all goes to the charities in which she is interested.

* * * *

So They Say

"I occasionally swank a little because people like it; a modest man is such a nuisance."—Mr Bernard Shaw.

"I do not suppose that if I offered the Government advice it would necessarily be accepted.—James Maxton, M. P.

"If you haven't time both to eat your breakfast and to say your prayers then say your prayers. I would rather catch a cold than let the Devil catch me, any day."—The Bishop of Chelmsford.

"I wish we had more Cabelleros here."—A. A. MacGregar.

"Destroy him as you will, the bourgeois always bounces up—execute him, ex-propriate him, starve him out 'en masse,' and he reappears in your children." Cyril Cannolly.

"For the outside, in these days, everything else in life is intensely interesting except God."—Canon George Buchanan.

"A dictator's Grand Council can only say "Yes" or "No"—and it always say "Yes."—Attlee.

* * * *

Nobel Prize Winner

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood who is reported to have been selected for this year's Nobel Prize for Peace by the Nobel Committee is, without doubt, the grandest figure in British diplomacy. Well over 72, he is still among the most hard-working of British statesmen striving ceaselessly for one object of his desire—Peace.

The Cecils boast a long line of men who have held high political place in England but Edgar Algernon Robert Cecil need not bow the head to any of his illustrious ancestors. The realism which made him the principal protagonist of Collective Peace in Europe was not based on political inexperience. As Minister of Blockade, he inspired the hatred of enemy countries, but he carried it through as a measure of war with a firmness that must have taken heavy toll of his humanitarianism.

After the war he became the head of the League of Nations Union, and sought to transform Woodrow Wilson's dream—discarded in America—into a living reality. His discouragements have been great, but he has not lost faith. The League of Nations Union has been piloried in some quarters as a sort of Ku Klux Klan, the League itself is sore-stricken. But this tall, stooping figure, looking like the head of a monastery, has not abandoned the Torch. Its flame burns low, darkness gathers in, but Cecil of Chelwood will hold it aloft to the end.

* * * *

Bob Cecil

It is difficult to think or talk of Viscount Cecil; he remains Bob Cecil of Lord Robert. Fundamentally he is a grand signeur, but a grand seigneur in perpetual 'deshabille.' The most informal and kindliest of men, one still feels deep down in him the formal and formidable modes and manners of an ancient regime. That is why no one face to face would venture to treat him with undue familiarity, and yet there must be hundreds who hardly know him and yet know him affectionately as Bob Cecil. Bob Cecil is the most Cecilian of the Cecils. There are connoisseurs of the family who would give the pride of that particular place to Lord Hugh. But they would certainly be wrong. The fairies at Lord Hugh's birth went just a fraction of an inch too far, their generosity has embarrassed Lord Hugh and he has soared away into those regions where the characteristic becomes the caricature. It was in Lord Robert in 1864 that the family characteristics reached their apogee, and it is dangerous even for the best fairies to carry things beyond the highest point.

* * * *

Tafari Makonnen

Despite the secrecy that is being maintained, the Sunday Express understands that Haile Selassie, dispossessed ruler of Abyssinia, now living in exile in Britain, has decided that his eldest son, Afsah Wozan, shall leave his sanctuary in Jerusalem to represent his father at the Coronation.

Haile Selassie, his Empress and court have since last summer been living near Bath, (in England) paying occasional visits to their town house, the Abyssinian Legation, in Princes Gate, S.W.

But the man whom millions of subjects once called King of Kings spends most of his time in the ancient Roman city of Bath as plain Mr. Tafari Makonnen.

How does this exiled Emperor live?

Gun Lewis gives some interesting sidelights in an article in "Sunday Express." Below are given some extracts:

* * * *

House Of Sadness

The dapper little secretary was apologetic when he greeted me with: "You must excuse our lack of hospitality, but the court is fasting. It is also in mourning."

The secretary is Sirak Herouy. He is twenty-six, son of Haile Selassie's Minister for Foreign Affairs. He went to Oxford, and during the Abyssinian campaign was an important figure at the Abyssinian Foreign Office.

Mr. Herouy waved me to a chair.

The floor was littered with English, French and Italian newspapers.

The headlines explained why the court was in mourning.

They told of the shooting of the Emperor's son-in-law, Ras Desta, last of Haile Selassie's chieftains to hold out against Italian rule.

Mr. Herouy, offering me a cigarette, said: "I fear you find this a melancholy house. It is a house of sadness.

"Apart from the death of the brave Ras Desta, there is no happiness in this house. How can there be among us exiles? His Majesty's children living here are alone the happy ones."

* * * *

Writing Autobiography

Mr. Lewis gives some further details of the life of the ex-Emperor:

Haile Selassie retires early and rises early.

He is seen walking along country lanes in black hat and long black cape before eight o'clock in the morning. By nine o'clock he is dealing with correspondence.

A frugal lunch is followed by two hours of prayer and meditation.

He devotes the afternoons to granting audiences, followed by the signing of letters.

He spends his evenings either reading or writing the story of his life and his fight with Mussolini.

I asked Mr. Herouy whether his master is now reconciled to spending the rest of his life in England.

He replied: "Who can tell what the future holds? We can only fast—and pray."

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LESSONS OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Story Of Tragic Sequel To Failure Of Menshevik—Socialist Majority To Assume Power When Opportunity Offered Itself

In the profoundly interesting book, "The Great Russian Revolution, (Yale University Press), Victor Chernov makes the most substantial non-Bolshevik contribution to the history of the Russian Revolution, (says "The New Republic.") It is totally different from Miliukov's stupid and pedantic prejudices or Kerensky's hysterical but calculatingly dishonest effusions. The book is in a sense an "apologia pro vita sua," for Chernov was leader. of the Social Revolutionary Party, which had an overwhelming majority in the early Soviets and in the Constituent Assembly. Chernov indulges in some self-criticism and throws some new light upon his activity; but his role remains a sorry one. For while he saw more clearly than his comrades. he was unable to dominate his party or events, making eternal and disastrous compromises and evading all decisive issues; he was a "practical" man who condemned as a "sectarian" the man who was calling into being the greatest mass movement in history—Lenin. But Chernov's story of events is much superior to the part he played in them.

The minor merits of the book are many, among them considerable new material and excellent pictures of Kerensky, Miliukov and the Kornilov revolt, and especially of Kerensky's tortuous and self-defeating double-dealing in that revolt, his willingness to see the Soviets massacred. and his turning against Kornilov only when it became clear that he, too, might be massacred. But the major merit of the book is the description of the forces that inescapably doomed the bourgeois-Menshevik-Socialist government and brought the Bolshevik conquest of power. Chernov speaks contemptuously of the Bolsheviks, yet in all fundamental respects his analysis. made almost twenty years later. agrees with that made by Lenin and Trotsky during the revolution itself.

Fatuous Policy And Its Sequel

The fundamental factor in the situation, according to Cherno and the Bolsheviks, was the refusal of the Menshevik-Socialist majority to assume power and, instead, their turning the power over to a tiny bourgeois minority. That majority, says Chernov felt a "repulsion" for power and dreamed of becoming an opposition in the West European sense, The results were disastrous. Bourgeois ministers, even in the coalition government, prevented all progressive action. The Menshevik Minister of Labour was permitted to do nothing and did nothing, says Chernov, except urge the masses to "maintain self-discipline and self-restraint" at a time when employers were opposing the most elementary labour reforms, locking out the workers and sabotaging production. Chernov himself, while Minister of Agriculture, was not permitted to carry out minor agrarian reforms and spent most of the time preparing an elaborate land reform" for a constituent assembly that, he says, was postponed with "depressing regularity," while the peasants moved toward seizure of the lands and were met with violence by landlords and generals. Chernov's conclusion is now the one the Bolsheviks made at the time: "The coalition government proved incapable of digging a channel for the labour movement. It was even more helpless in formulating an agrarian policy"—and the agrarian question was crucial in the revolution. The army was demoralized by the government's war and foreign policy. and in this connection Chernov utters the only good words he has to say about the Bolsheviks:

> The Bolsheviks showed that a revolutionary army could be led only by "going ahead of it" in the revolutionary process: excesses of revolutionary zeal injured the army less than attempts to halt the revolutionary process.

Chernov might have added that a revolutionary party could govern only by "going ahead" of the revolutionary process. That is what the Bolsheviks did. while the Menshevik-Socialists, in Chernov's own condemnatory words, "put on the brakes" both in the Soviets and in the government. Chernov favoured an all-Socialist Government (excluding the Bolsheviks!) but he fails to understand that the defeat of his proposal was part of the historical process which transformed the bourgeois revolution into a socialist revolution.

Advent Of Hitlerism Averted

Russia was broken in pieces. The Bolsheviks took power and proceeded to put the pieces together again to form a new, socialist pattern. Chernov condemns them for doing it. Yet the only alternative to the Bolsheviks, as appears from Chernov's own analysis, was a sort of Russian fascism. There was a group and two newspapers, of increasing influence, that, according to Chernov, "preached a kind of Russian Hitlerism'. . . a demogogic, thoroughly false and adventurous 'national socialism.'" The significance of that has been neglected by historians of the Russian Revolution. If the Bolshevik conquest of power had not come, "Hitlerism" might have seized power because of the breakdown of all government authority, the wreckage of the country and the desperation of the people.

Chernov denies that Lenin acted as a Marxist. He has either forgotten or never knew that Marx in the Germany of 1848 urged transformation of the bourgeois democratic revolution into a proletarian socialist revolution. And that in 1850, when it appeared that the German revolution revive, Marx issued three directives: distrust and oppose the new revolutionary bourgeois government; set up alongside of it the "workers' own revolutionary governments. whether in the form of municipal committees. municipal councils or workers' clubs or workers' committees." and "make the revolution permanent until the possessing classes are driven from power, until the proletariat has conquered the state power." Marx anticipated the strategy and tactics of Lenin and Trotsky.

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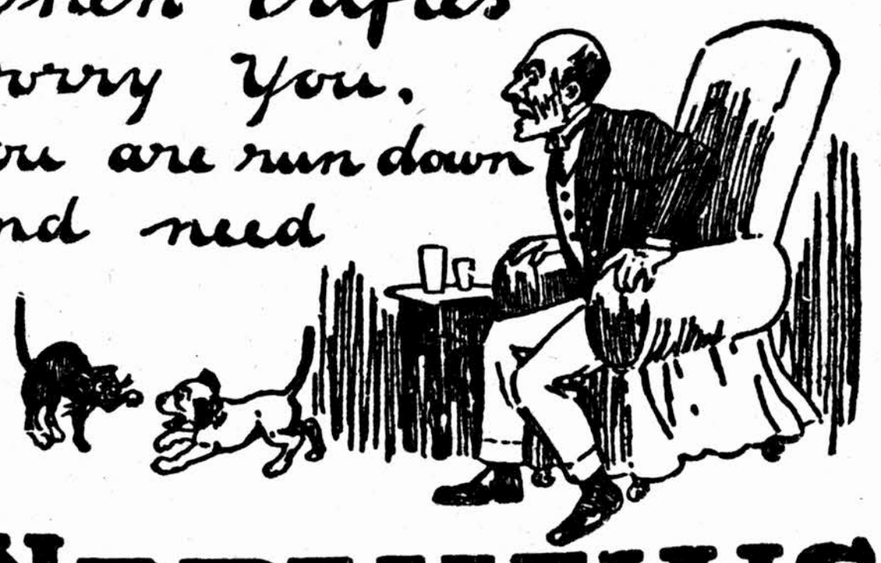

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My Impressions On Table Tennis

HOME AND ABROAD

(By H. M. BARAFWALA, Hony. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Association and an ex-International Player).

Fancy me staying at St. Xavier's College Hostel for over six months and not knowing that there was a recreation room downstairs where Ping Pong was the main feature: For it was quite accidentally that I peeped through a window and saw two lads knocking a celluloid ball across a table. I was then quite a rabbit at Lawn Tennis and I thought I better have a go at this miniature tennis game.

I never dreamt at that time that some day I would be travelling all over Europe at the expense of the All India Table Tennis Association just for doing my very best to maintain the honour of India in this sphere of Sport.

[illegible] just beginning to like this game of Ping Pong and two months later I found myself heading for London for higher studies.

IN LONDON

Like all other Indian students in London, sooner or later, I was bound to pay a visit to the famous Indian Students' Union at 112, Gower Street.

On entering its main hall I was delighted to see the game of Ping Pong in full swing, but on a closer examination I discovered that it was quite different from the way we used to play at St. Xavier's recreation room. Firstly the players with their sleeves rolled up and a pair of tennis shoes were dashing to and fro, while here we used to be glued down to one position.

Secondly, their rackets had rubber surfaces on both sides and they were utilising several strokes such as forehand and backhand top spin, forehand and backhand chop, flat drives, half volley and drop shots; while here we used the wooden rackets and mostly the half volley shots Above all, they would call the game "Table Tennis" and not Ping Pong. I have been told on many occasions how ignorant I was to call this game ping pong.

Fortunately it did not take me long to forget my old style acquired in India and adopt the foreign style and I wonder how many players over here who only recently had the opportunity of seeing the foreign style at the Bandra Gymkhana Tournament (which I will review fully later on) would sacrifice their perfected half volley game with the wooden racket for the more varied-stroke play with the rubber surface racket.

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

The Indian Students Table Tennis Club in London, has a glorious record in this game having won the team championship from 1922 to 1927, and undoubtedly was the premier club in England in those days. It was in the I.S.T.T.C. that the famous F. J. Perry, world champion in Table Tennis in the year 1929. and now world champion in Lawn Tennis, used to come regularly for his practice. In those days the I.S.T.T.C. had two all England Champions in P. N. Nanda and R. G. Suppiah.

It is only by practising with the leading players of your club or country and imitating as far as possible their best strokes that one can attain a high standard in any game. But even this does not suffice; in order to compete with the champion nation and the world's best it is absolutely necessary to get plenty of practice against the leading players of the world. Here is an example showing what a difference it makes by practising with the world's best.

In 1932 France entered for the first time in the "Swaythling Cup" competition (the equivalent of the Davis Cup in Lawn Tennis) and was defeated by all the nations competing then.

G. V. Barna, M. Zabados and L. Bellak, then No. 1, 2 and 3 respectively in the world's ranking, were given posts in Paris. The idea behind it was to give the leading French players regular practice with them. The next year France jumped from 12th place to 4th place in the world's ranking and on several occasions the famous Hungarian trio suffered defeat at the hands of their own pupils.

If our leading Lawn Tennis players could get regular practice for one season from coaches such as Martin Plaa, Kozeluh and Tilden, they will soon hold their own in the Davis Cup competition. Playing, once in a while, in a tournament against a touring team would not help much.

The leading nations in Table Tennis are Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and Austria, being neighbours they very often practice with each other and the younger generations of these countries get the best practice possible.

INDIA'S CHANCES IN TABLE TENNIS

However this should not discourage the players in India, though there is a remote chance of India setting a place among the first three nations. Still India can put up a very good fight against the leading nations.

India has done very well in table Tennis, and her best year was 1926 when she tied for the third place in the "Swaythling Cup" team competition. Since 1926 India has been represented in the "Swaythling Cup" and every year the team has been made up of Indian students in England, the reason being that it was very convenient for them to go on the continent and they were also, undoubtedly, the best Indian players in those days.

The All-India Table Tennis Association formed in London in

(Continued on page 19)

Ex-[illegible] of Wales, playing Table Tennis with one of the boys in the recreation room of the John Benn Hostel in the East End of London.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

RURAL WELFARE IN INDIA

RURAL WELFARE IN INDIA, 1936.—By C. F. Strickland, C.I.E., Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press.

The fact that an Indian Village Welfare Association has been established in India with a view to collect and disseminate information regarding the progress of the work of rural improvement which is being attempted in the various Provinces and States under official auspices, has a significance of its own, which Indian readers will not find it difficult to grasp. We have before us a brief compilation by Mr. Strickland who has had wide experience of the co-operative movement in the Punjab and elsewhere, of reports of village improvement activities. He has some suggestive comments to make on the special features of the programme of work in each Province and holds the view that no tangible results are to be expected for one whole generation. His tests for judging of the activities are, whether the work promises to prove durable, whether the people themselves take genuine interest in their own welfare and whether the provision of finance will be reliable and adequate. Looking to the enormous size and complexity of the problem, one receives the impression from Mr. Strickland's account that the work he describes, is not even a drop in the ocean and has been undertaken too late to prove successful by the methods pursued.

V. G. K.

A Guide To Bombay

BOMBAY GUIDE. by J. Contractor, published by D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, price As 12.

In this book an attempt has been made to present information in a concise form useful mainly to tourists and travellers. There are already a number of books on this subject in existence. The book has been mainly written for tourists.

MADHURI

In a recent session of the Marathi literary conference Mr. K. R. Purohit, the author of this collection of short stories ('Madhuri,' published by Mr. V. G. Joshi, Swastik Publishing Company, Kandewadi, Bombay, As. 12).

First coherently formulated the 'racketeering' to which Marathi authors are subjected and suggested measures to save the situation which is hitting independent authors on the one hand who ventured into publication and the circulating libraries with a steady membership on the other.

This publication is, therefore, to be welcomed inasmuch as it marks the modest beginning towards the ideal of book production on a co-operative basis as one of the remedies that could eliminate exploitation of the writers by publishing and other purely commercial interests.

The short stories collected by Mr. Purohit in his 'Madhuri' cover an earlier period and despite the fact that both his style and technique have latterly undergone changes and crystalised into greater refinement, naturally enough, they are quite readable.

With the exception of a few stories which have been adopted with acknowledgment of the source they are the work of creative imagination with a typical background of realism. They may perhaps not average a high level in artistic treatment (some of them bear the unmistakable marks of journalistic hurry and lack of finish) which could be discovered after all, amongst all too few contemporary writers but they would not fail to appeal to the reading public which is suffering from the surfeit of the crowd of sex-obsessed, allegedly proletarian, problemposing, sneakingly pornographical writers, not to mention the exponents of the socalled and undeniably counterfeit exponents of "new ideology" borrowed chiefly from the unspeakable Bertrand Russell, birth-control propagandists and various other sources which are regarded to be the latest in European 'literature' or what is actually an infantile conception of that so-called literature

CASIMIR.

LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

'National Book Association' To Safeguard "Traditions" Of Britain

LONDON, (By Air Mail).
(From Our London Correspondent)

Attempts to catch up on the success of the London Left Book Club by publishers and bookshops on the Right are apparently to continue. A new competitor is now advertised.

It is called "The National Book Association." The title is non-committal, but the objects of the Association are plain. The advertisement announces that "it is not generally known.....that there has been alarming growth.....in books definitely intended to destroy the faith, spirit, traditions and security of this country". The Association's books will therefore "awaken all to the danger of the insidious influence subversive political and social propagandist literature." And so on.

All this is very interesting. But like Foyle's, the organisers of the Right Book Club, the sponsors of the "National Book Association", Messrs Hutchinson, do not announce whom they are going to appoint to select their books, nor do they announce what book has been selected to awaken us to those insidious influences.

LITERARY LUNCH

A good many people have no doubt heard of Foyle's literary lunches. Now Collet's are to arrange lunches on somewhat similar lines for readers on the left.

The first of these was held at National Trades Union Club on the 17th March. The speakers at this opening lunch were John Langdon Davies and John Jagger, Labour M.P.

"JAPAN'S FEET OF CLAY"

Woman Journalist's Book Banned From The Country

"Japan's Feet of Clay," a book in which Miss Freda Utlay correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, discusses Japanese industries and general economics is banned from Japan. The Japanese press said the Government particularly was incensed by chapters entitled "The Bluff of Japan" and "The Test of Japan in War."

HOW WOULD SHAKESPEARE LIKE IT?

Romeo And Juliet Re-Written For American Paper Serial

Shakespeare has suffered the final indignity. "Romeo and Juliet' has been rewritten by a woman novelist as a serial in an American newspaper.

This is a piece from the last chapter but one, the reader being kept on the tip-toe of expectancy as in the old silent-film days when the heroine Elaine used to finish each "Exploit" dangling over the edge of a cliff:

"And so throughout the night the road from Mantua to Verona echoed the galloping hooves, as Romeo, the poison in his pocket, rode to take his place beside Juliet in her tomb, and as Friar John, the massenger who might have saved him, returned to Friar Lawrence. Will Friar John overtake Romeo on the road? Or will Romeo reach Juliet's tomb before he can be saved? Don't miss tomorrow's concluding chapter".

A VALUABLE BOOK

Rare Edition Of Carrolls "Alice In Wonderland"

The copy of "Alice in Wonderland" presented to Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria daughter, by "Lewis Carroll" himself, which is to be sold at Sotheby's in London in March, is a valuable book, but it does not rank as a first edition.

The "first edition" was published in 1865, but Dogson was dissatisfied with the way the woodcuts in it were reproduced. He, therefore, had the edition cancelled, and wrote to the friends to whom he had sent presentation copies for them to be returned. Princess Beatrice returned her presentation copy of the 1865 edition and received in exchange a copy of the 1866 edition. The only copies of the 1865 edition in existence are presentation copies which were not returned. They are, threfore, extremely rare and about twenty times as valuable as the 1866 edition.

GUJERATI WORKS

HIND SWARAJ, Part I, by Ishwarlal Vimavala, Published by the Deshbandhu Karyalaya, Surat. Price Ans. 3.

The writer discusses in this book the pros and cons of a scheme to get Swaraj for India through the channel of Indian youths marrying English girls. His strong, point is that the girls would of necessity become accustomed to Indian life, and they and their progeny would work for that atmosphere of Independence and freedom, which by nature is inherited by them. It is a novel and fantastic scheme.

K.

APANO AHAR—Our Foot—by Prof. K. C. Pandya, M.A., Ph.D., D.G.C., Professor, St. John's College, Agra, Published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. Price Ans. 6.

Prof. Pandya has developed the theme in which he gave a public lecture in Bombay. The quality of our food, along with his nutriment it agords, the vitamins it contains and many other interesting facts are presented here in a popular form. It is sure to prove useful to those concerned with the problem.

K.

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK—1937, published by M. C. Sarkar and Sons, 15, College Square Calcutta, price Re. 1.

This annual, now in its fifth year, has undergone considerable improvement in almost all sections. It contains useful information for day to day consumption and is sure to prove a valuable companion to public and newspaper offices and politicians. Although the publishers claim to have "great increase in Who's Who section", the section deserves still further improvement and should contain at least names of persons of all-India repute. It is moderately priced at Re. 1 and for the price, it provides much useful information.

RAMCHARIT MANAS

SHATPANCH CHAUPAI compiled by Sri Vijayanand Tripathi. Published by Geeta Press, Gorakpur, Pages 326. Price 10 as.

The book under review is a compilation of 105 poems from the Ramcharit Manas. Goswami Tulsidas himself has written that these poems form the gist of the whole work. The compiler has divided them into five heads, viz Ram's Mystery, Torch of Knowledge. Jewel of Devotion Seven Questions, and the conclusion.

The compiler has given a critical analysis of every poem. After finishing the book no question remains unsolved. There are two coloured pictures of Lomash Rishi and Kakbhusundi, and Ramchandraji. Every one interested in religious literature should have a copy of this book.

RAM SUNDER SINGH

College Journals

We have received copies of "The Elphinstonian," "The Sarvajanikan" (both for March) and the D. J. Sind College Miscellany for February. All the three magazines are attractively got up, and reveal much youthful literary talent. There are some well throughout contributions, like the study of A. E. Houseman in the Elphinstonian and of T.L. Peacock in the Sarvajanikan. Special mention must be made here of the fact that the present issue of the D. J Sind College Miscellany is called the Golden Jubilee Number, and contains an illustrated description of that event.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The Claims Of Music—Its Problems—The School Of Indian Music—Overdue University Recognition—Education In Music—Dharampur Maharana's Practical Suggestions—Clarity Of Aims And Objectives—Reconstructive Work Inside And Outside The University—University's Unenviable Reputation—"Indian Music Of To-morrow."

The School of Indian music conducted by Professor Deodhar celebrated its eleventh annual last week. The report of the school read by Dr. P. V. Gharpure, the Hon. Secretary, mentioned the useful musical education accomplished by the school.

The modern methods and the subjects for tuition adopted by the school suggests the distinct place it has secured for itself among similar institutions in the city. There are few, if any, music institutions of the character, scope and modern complexion of the school of Indian music that are, as H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur who presided on the occasion aptly observed, sought to be conducted on the lines that Professor Deodhar is aspiring to conduct. The preparation of text books, the series of educative lectures and the promotion of higher studies in music which the School of Indian music and similar educative ventures undertaken by music institutions in the country demonstrate the moment when university recognition of music is not only overdue but would if delayed, positively harm the prospects of music.

Urgently Needed Organisation

H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur was, therefore, more than justified in recalling the fact the University Reform Committee as long ago as 1926 stated emphatically:—

"The study of Indian music is even more neglected and action is even more urgently required to organise its study on a proper basis, if this ancient and once highly developed art is not to be lost through indifference, jealous rivalries and unscientific, empirical or ignorant practice. It is known that there is diversity of opinion as to the proper notation theory of Indian music and this coupled with the ignorance or indifference of many professional Indian muscians as to the principles of their art threatens to diminish or destroy the practice of the art. The interest of education as well as a justifiable national pride demand that steps should be taken and in the absence of any recognised authority the University may well offer its help. We think then that the University should set itself to encourage in schools and colleges the recognition of the educational and cultural value of music and the practice of the art by those who have a natural taste for it.

Scope Of The Questions

"The committee recommended the University to appoint a group of competent people "to go in into the whole question of the part music should play in University education, the details of any courses of instruction to be given and the measures necessary for the establishment of institutions to impart instruction. The Committee should consider how far at what stage music should find a place in the school carriculum, so that the student, who takes music in his college course, may have a sufficient introduction to the subject and the necessary grounding in its principles. The Committee should further consider the desirability of introducing music as one of the subjects that may be taken at the School Leaving Examination. It should also determine whether a student wishing to specialise in music should enter upon a course in that subject after matriculating or whether the point of bifurcation should be at some later stage: also whether the specialised course in music should be a course solely in that subject or whether there should be coupled with it instruction in some other subjects of general culture".

Srimatis K. Murdeshwar and K. Shirodkar, who were awarded prizes for singing at the annual celebration of the School of Indian Music presided over by H. H. Maharana of Dharampur.

Indifferent To National Demands

Eleven years have elapsed since this report and recommendations were formulated. Nothing has been done by the Bombay University, not one sign or suggestion to indicate that it is conscious of the report, or the growing popular demands for University recognition. The Bombay University recognises the dead languages of Europe, extends hospitality to imported 'experts' and spends its surplus budget on similarly scattered cultural examination of the dead past but it has little time and less inclination for recognition of the demands of live art and cultural needs of the Presidency. The University of Bombay has not yet produced a far-sighted scholar like Ashutosh Mukerjee who could lead the University from the petty administrative squabbles and the morass of a rhetoric for or against, old or new, systems of examinations.

Unenviable University Reputation

While the Universities in provinces that we piously believe are less progressive are gradually aligning themselves, however, slowly and imperfectly to the art and cultural needs of the times, the University of the premier city of India is acquiring for itself not entirely enviable or wholesome reputation for its notorious neglect of the live problems of art and culture. If the Bharatiya Sangit Samiti of Bombay intends, as H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur pointed out to make a representation to the University, it must stir immediately and effectively. The times demand prompt action, not only benevolent wishes and indefinite shirking of practicable problems and projects. But it is not, as His Highness pointed out with apt force, enough to obtain recognition from the University.

Directive Clarity Of Aims

Music institutions of the character and scope of the School of Indian music and the Bharat Sangit Samiti along with the assistance of the University should before the newly awakened diffused interest in music gets scattered and consequently wasted lead as His Highness remarked, "to the evolution of effective co-ordination by disputable clarity of aims and objectives". They must, as he added, "take up in right earnest the practical solution of the problems of music peculiar to our times... it is not enough, important as that is in great measure, to arrange concerts, academic and discursive lectures or occasional comments. The work of educational institutions like the School of Indian Music is, in view of the conditions peculiar to our country, quite distinct in many ways from the work of, say, the musical circles and societies, radio clubs or gramophone companies.

Choral Singing

"It is the work of alert and advanced educational institutions of music to formulate and solve practically the problems of, say, choral singing. I wish the School of Indian Music would devote attention to popularise choral singing.

Instrumental Music

"The questions associated with instrumental music—their varying volumes, tone, structure, orchestration are questions that must now be taken up without delay by educational institutions of music." His Highness has opportunely stressed the need for division of labour and specialisation between "the musical institutions of different purposes, outlook, activities and scope". I believe his caution to the school against subordinating its own, chosen, specialised subjects to the stray demands, however insistent, of dancing is a valuable friendly hint which I hope would not be wasted on the school authorities.

Specialised Distinction

Instead of superimposing "a good dancing expert' on the school it would be more in harmony with the scope and objectives of the school if it could render practical help to dancing suggested by His Highness in the manner it is best fitted to offer as a music institution. His Highness has offered a prize for the best instrumental, or orchestral music specially composed for the dance. Here is an excellent opportunity offered to the school to establish its specialised distinction. It is also an opportunity, as His Highness pointed out, for the school to earn its gratitude from the increasing number of dance aspirants who find the lack of such practical assistance one of their greatest handicaps.

Respect The Voice

The current number of "The Indian Listener" discusses "Indian Music of To-morrow". It observes:

"The stress on voice quality in Indian music has not hitherto been very pronounced. But, if the layman is to be interested in the intricacies of the Higher Art, it is assuming too great a thirst for knowledge on his part to expect him to listen to what is not even pleasant as mere sound. Instruments with bad tones, instruments emitting screeching notes, voices that are hoarse, flat or thin are tortures which a lover of Indian music is supposed to suffer gladly." Here is another of the live problems to be tackled immediately by educational institutions of music.

A PUSHKIN STORY

'The Maiden Disguised As A Peasant Girl'

By A. S. PUSHKIN

(Translated from the Russian by Abdul Aziz Azad and continued from our issue of Sunday last).

(Liza, daughter of an Anglicised Russian landlord Grigory Ivanovich Muromsky, hearing from her servant-girl Nastza that Alexei, son of Ivan Petrovich Berestov, a neighbouring landlord, between whom and her father there existed ill-feeling, was an extremely likeable dashing young man, plans to meet him disguised as a peasant-girl under the assumed name of Akulina, in the outskirts of the village. When they meet they are at once drawn to each other. She tells him that she is the daughter of the village 'smith. On his pressing her to meet him again, she promises to do so next morning in the same wood. But, reaching home, Liza gets apprehensive of the consequences of her foolish prank, for, if she does not keep her appointment, Alexei might try to find out the daughter of the 'smith and her trick would be exposed. So, she deems it more prudent to stick to her promise..... Now read on).

In his turn Alexei was enraptured. All day long he thought of his new friend; at night the picture of the olive-skinned beauty penetrated his thoughts even in his dreams. The dawn had hardly arrived when he was already dressed. Not even giving himself time to load his gun he went out into the fields with his faithful Sbogar and ran to the promised meeting place. Half an hour of unbearable waiting had passed when at last he saw amidst the shrubs the flash of the blue sarafan and he dashed to meet his dear Akulina.

She smiled at the exuberance and the thanks with which he met her, but Alexei at once noticed the signs of grief and disturbance on her face. He wanted to know the reason Liza confessed that she did not think her act a serious one, that she repented of it, that she did not want to keep to her oath, that this meeting must be their last one, and finally, she requested him to break off this friendship which could not lead to any good. All this, it is understood, was spoken in the peasant dialect, but the thoughts and the feeling with which it was expressed, so extraordinarily unusual in a simple girl, surprised Alexei. He used all his niceties of speech to keep Akulina from her intention; he tried to convince her of the purity of his intentions toward her, promised never to give her cause for repentance, to obey her in everything, and begged her not to deprive him of his only happiness; to meet her in seclusion. Let it be every other day, let it be twice a week. He spoke with words of real emotion and seemed as if he were in love with her.

Liza listened to him silently. 'Give me your word', she said at last, 'that you will never search for me in the village or ask anyone about me. Give me your word that you will not seek for any other meetings but those which I will appoint myself.' Alexei was going to swear by Holy Friday, but she stopped him with a smile.

'I do not want oaths', Liza said, 'your promise is enough'.

After this they conversed and walked in the woods until Liza said it was time to go. They parted and Alexei, remaining alone, could not understand how a simple country girl, in only two meetings, had so completely taken him into her power. His relations with Akulina charmed him by their novelty and though the instructions of the strange peasant girl seemed a burden to him, the thought of not keeping his word did not occur to him. This was because Alexei, in spite of the fact that he wore a death's head ring and had mysterious communications and bore the air of gloomy disappointedness, was a kind-hearted, good-natured young man with a pure heart that was capable of feeling the joys of innocence.

Were it left to me, I would describe in detail the meetings of the young people, with their ever increasing mutual inclinations toward each other, their conversations and simple pastimes, but I know that the majority of my readers would not share my pleasure with me. These details seem mawkish, and therefore I omit them, saying only in brief that hardly two months had passed and our Alexei had fallen madly in love and Liza, though she was quieter, was also not indifferent. They were both happy in the present and thought but little of the future.

The idea of unbreakable bonds flashed many times through their minds, but they never spoke about it to each other. The reason was obvious: no matter how attached Alexei was to his dear Akulina, still he remembered the distance separating him and the poor peasant girl and Liza knowing what hatred existed between their fathers did not see any possibility of their mutual reconciliation. Besides, her vanity was secretly instigated by dark, romantic thoughts: to see the Landlord of Toogilovo at the feet of the Smith's daughter of Prilutschina.

Suddenly an incident occurred which nearly changed their mutual relations.

One fine and clear, cool morning (one of those mornings in which our Russian autumn is reached) Ivan Petrovich Berestov went out riding, taking with him three pair of hunting dogs in the event something might turn up, an ostler and several stable-boys to make noises to scare up the hunt. At the same time, Grigory Ivanovich Muromsky, tempted by the fine weather, ordered his dock-tailed mare saddled, and galloped off towards his anglicized estate. Reaching the woods, he saw his neighbour dressed in a fox-lined overcoat and proudly sitting on his horse, watching for rabbits which the boys were frightening out of their burrows with the noise of their clackers. Had Grigory Ivanovich known of this meeting, he would of course have turned to a side, but he came upon Berestov quite unexpectedly, at the distance of but a pistol shot.

Nothing was to be done, so Muromsky, being an educated European, rode up to his adversary and courteously greeted him. Berestov replied in the same manner, but more like a chained bear greets a gentleman at his master's command. Just then a hare ran out of the woods and onto the fields. Berestov and the Ostler both cried out at the top of their voices to let loose the dogs and galloped away with all speed in pursuit.

Muromsky's horse, never having participated in a hunt before, became frightened and unmanageable, but Muromsky, who spoke of himself as a excellent rider, let the reins loose. In his heart he was glad of the opportunity which rid him of his undesirable companion. The horse galloping to the edge of a pit which was unnoticeable turned sharply aside and Muromsky was unable to retain his seat. Falling heavily on the frozen ground he lay there cursing the mare, which, as soon as it found the saddle riderless stopped immediately. Ivan Petrovich galloped up to him and enquired if he had been injured. Meanwhile the ostler brought the culprit horse, leading it by the bridle. He helped Muromsky to climb into the saddle and Berestov invited him to his house. Feeling himself obliged, Muromsky could not refuse and thus Berestov returned home with the fame of having gone out to hunt a rabbit and returned leading his wounded opponent almost like a prisoner of war.

The neighbours breakfasted together and conversed quite friendly. Muromsky asked Berestov to lend him his carriage, confessing that owing to his fall he was unable to mount his horse. Berestov accompanied him to the very gates and Muromsky did not leave him until he promised that on the following day (together with Alexei Ivanovich) he would come to dine with him in Prilutschina. Thus the old and deep-rooted enmity, it seems, was to be ended through a horse's fright.

Liza ran out to meet Grigory Ivanovich. "What does this mean, Father?"' she asked with surprise. "Oh, why are you limping? Where is your horse? Whose carriage is this?"

"You'd be surprised to hear, my dear," Grigory Ivanovich repled, and told her all that had happened. Liza could not believe her ears. Not giving her time to collect her wits, Grigory Ivanovich declared that on the next day both Berestovs would come to dine with them.

"What do you say," she said, becoming pale. "The Berestovs—father and son? They are coming to dine with us to-morrow? No, father, no matter what happens I will not show myself."

"What's the matter with you? Are you mad?" her father asked. "Since when have you become so shy? Are your feelings toward them inherited hatred, like that of a romantic heroine? Enough, don't be foolish. . ."

"No, father, never on earth, nor for all the treasures, shall I appear before the Berestovs."

Grigory Ivanovich shrugged his shoulders and did not press her any further, because he knew that nothing was to be gained by arguing with her. He went to lie down for a rest after his remarkable walk.

Lizaveta Grigorievna went to her room and called Nastya, where both of them discussed for a long time the pending visit. What would Alexei think if he recognized in this well-brought up girl his Akulina? What opinion would he then have of her behaviour and character. And yet, on the other hand, Liza very much wanted to see what an impression such an unexpected meeting would have on him. Suddenly an idea struck her and she immediately acquainted Nastya with it; both of them were pleased with this new find and decided to put it into action at any rate.

The following morning, while breakfasting, Grigory Ivanovich asked his daughter if she still insisted on hiding herself from the Berestovs.

"Father," replied Liza, "I will receive them if you so desire, but only on a condition: no matter in what manner I appear before them nor what I do you will not scold me and you will not show any signs of surprise."

"Again some prank," said Grigory Ivanovich, smiling. "Well, all right all right, I agree. Do what you like, my mischievous dark eyed beauty," with these words he kissed her on the forehead and Liza ran to make her preparations.

Exactly at two o'clock a carriage drawn by six horses drew up to the entrance and old Berestov stepped into the entry with the help of two of Muromsky's lackeys. After him came his son who had been riding on horse-back. Accompanying his father, they entered the dining room where the table was already spread. Murom-

(Continued on page 43)

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WILL WHITEHALL BOW TO POPULAR WILL?

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

A first-class constitutional crisis, possibly never before known in the history of British Rule in India, has arisen due to the refusal of Congress Party leaders in three Provinces, namely, Bombay, Madras and Orissa refusing to form ministries, though they command majorities in each one of the provinces. It can be taken for granted that the leaders of Congress parties which hold dominating positions in United Provinces, Bihar and Central Provinces will also be forced to decline to form Provincial Cabinets under the new Constitution, which is announced to be inaugurated on "All Fool's Day".

The Congress leaders had no other course but to decline the Governors' invitations to form ministries as the Governors refused to give them necessary assurances, not to use their Special and Discretionary Powers, so long as they carried on constitutional activities. The All-India Congress Committee's resolution on office acceptance demanded of the Congress leaders that unless they got necessary assurance they were not to form Provincial Cabinets.

TRIUMPH FOR MAHATMA

This results certainly a triumph for the political sagacity and foresightedness of Mahatma Gandhi, who was responsible for the last clause in the Delhi resolution. In case the Governors had given the necessary assurances then the obnoxious sections, in the Government of India Act, might be taken for granted as having been removed. In case they refused to give such assurances, as they have done now, the hollowness of "Provincial Autonomy" would be exposed.. The refusal of the Governors is considered as an initial victory for the Congress which aims at ending the unwanted constitution. It is also a great moral victory in that the Governor refused to assure the leader of the majority party, that he will not interfere in the constitutional activities of the Cabinet which is supposed to be in charge of a so-called autonomous province. How could that be termed "Provincial Autonomy" if the Governor interferes in the perfectly constitutional activities of the chosen of the people!

Practically everynoe of note in Congress circles is perfectly satisfied at the turn that events have taken. Congressmen were ready to accept offices and they were not allowed to do so because the Governors persisted in their right to interfere with the Cabinet's work whenever they liked.

FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES

The replies of Governors to the Leaders of Congress party leaders, which is no doubt sequel to the policy dictated from Whitehall is going to have far-reaching consequences, and Congress will in all probability achieve its objective of ending the Act much earlier than expected.

The Governors have failed at the very first opportunity to carry out the instructions given to them by the British Parliament. Section VII of the Instrument of Instructions to form the Ministry of the Province in consultation with the person who is most likely to command a stable majority. The Ministers who will form the Cabinet should command the confidence of the Legislature.

In view of the Governors' refusal to give assurances, the persons who command stable majorities in three provinces will not take up the responsibility of forming Ministries, the same will be the case with the three other provinces where Congress commands majorities.

Now there are three courses left for the Governors of these six provinces—to carry on the administration of the Province with a stop-gap ministry of a few persons who are non-Congressmen till the legislatures actually meet, and await developments.

NEW GENERAL ELECTION?

This seems to be very likely, as there are indications that Government will reconsider its position regarding the assurances. Secondly the Governor finding that it is impossible to form a stable ministry will dissolve the newly-elected legislature and order a new general election. Thirdly, he has the alternative of suspending the Constitution and carrying on the administration himself, if he feels that re-election would only mean a further strengthening of the Congress forces within the Legislature. Whichever course is taken by the Government, the Congress will assuredly gain its point.

The stop-gap or "interim" Ministries as has been suggested by the Madras communique can live only till the Legislatures are not summoned. Once they assemble, the ministry is bound to come down like a pack of cards. These Ministries will not be able to command the confidence of the House. Attempts will no doubt be made to wean away a few persons from the Congress Party, but it would be found very difficult to get even a single man away from the Party, to which he has pledged and would have to stand by.

FATE OF STOP-GAP MINISTRIES

"No Confidence" motions will be passed in each one of the six legislatures, and the Ministers will have to resign. The stop-gap Ministers will not be able to carry on in spite of the declaration of "No Confidence" by the legislature, though those who are thinking of forming a Coalition Ministry in Bombay seem to think that they can stick to their ministerial posts in spite of scores of "No-Confidence" motions.

As I said before any move on the part of the Governors in these six Provinces will only help the Congress Parties in nearing their objective, and it should not be at all surprising if before long Whitehall reconsiders its position 'visa-vis' Congress majority parties. as is suggested in the Madras communique.

Meanwhile it is considered possible that the Working Committee of the Congress will meet sometime early next month to consider the situation and advice the Congress parties as to their work as members of the Opposition in six Assemblies. Deadlocks have already been created even before the Constitution is inauguarted on an issue, which can be easily understood by everyone—that the Governor refused to say that he will not interfere in the constitutional activities of his Ministers within the four corners of the Government of India Act. 1935, if Congress accepted Offices.

CONGRESS' FIRST STROKE

Although the refusal of the Governors to give assurances has proved the hallowness of sham "Provincial Autonomy" further developments are anxiously awaited by everyone concerned. It is a game of tactics and the Congress has won the initial battle but this by no means ends the Act.

(Earlier News Of Breakdown On Page 15)

NO TAKING OFFICE IN SIX PROVINCES?

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Official circles here received the news of breakdown of negotiations between Lord Brabourne and Mr. Kher at Bombay for the formation of the new Government of Bombay with the greatest regret.

Reports from Madras and Orissa go to suggest that it is now virtually certain that the Congress will not take office in any of the six provinces, wherein the Congress has secured a majority.

It is pointed out that the assurance which appear to have been asked for, could not be given within the terms of the new Constitution.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

GUNS FOR U. S. BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Sixteen-inch guns will be adopted in two United States battleships which are being laid down this summer.

Japan's formal refusal to participate in the proposal to limit guns to 14-inchers has not surprised naval circles here, though there is no formal comment.—Reuter's Special.

GRIM STRUGGLE IN POZOBLANCO

VALENCIA, March 27.

The revival of a grim struggle in Pozoblanco in the region of the Mercury Mines of Aimaden, the most important in the world, is shortly expected. The mines were exploited by Italians until just before the outbreak of the civil war, when the concession expired. The possession of the mines means practically a monopoly of mercury—now nearly serious, as there is good demand in the world market.

Hence the insurgent efforts. The Government troops, according to a communique, recently had to resist the violent and well-prepared offensive of a numerically superior force, but on the 13th day of the battle the Government's reinforcements arrived and a successful counter-offensive was launched, wherein the Italians suffered heavy losses.—Reuter.

"PERFECTLY SATISFIED"

Congress President On Breakdown Of Parleys

BOMBAY: March 27.

Interviewed regarding the breakdown of negotiations between Congress leaders and Governors of Bombay, Madras and Orissa, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, said to Associated Press over the Trunk Telephone from Allahabad:—

"I am perfectly satisfied at the turn that events are taking. Congress position is perfectly clear, as we propose to go straight on, and we hope to put an end to this Constitution before long."

No Need To Summon Another Meeting Of A. I. C. C.

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

Interviewed by the Associated Press at Allahabad, regarding the breakdown of negotiations between Governors and Congress Leaders in Bombay and other provinces, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the A.I.C.C. resolution on this question was quite clear and the situation did not call for the summoning of another meeting of the A.I.C.C.

Asked whether the Parliamentary Sub-Committee alone would deal with the situation he said a meeting of the Working Committee might be held in April, but there will be no meeting of even the Parliamentary Sub-Committee until the result of interviews of Congress Leaders with the Governors from all provinces was available.—A.P.

Sardar On "False Professions"

BOMBAY, March 27.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the refusal by Governors to give the requisite assurances before the Congress undertook to form ministries, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said: "The repeated professions of British statesmen have been put to the test by the Congress once again and they have been as usual found to be false. The mockery of the newly-created democracy stands thoroughly exposed. Frenzied efforts will be made to form ministries from people, who do not represent the bulk of the people. India is wide awake, and I hope no man with any sense of self-respect will agree to play the role of a fool.

"Let the Governors carry on the administration without the help of any Indian, acting as an agent of a foreign Power determined to keep us down. Let them take out the chestnut they have put on fire."—A.P.

SIR A. M. K. DEHLAVI SUMMONED

To Meet Governor On Monday

BOMBAY, March 27.

The Bombay Government has issued the following communique:

"His Excellency the Governor of Bombay summoned Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi this evening and invited him to assist His Excellency in forming a cabinet of ministers. Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi is consulting the members of his party and the leaders of the other parties and he will meet His Excellency on Monday.—A.P.

"Old Bureaucracy In New Garb"

Seeking To Govern India Still From Downing Street!

"C. R." ON GOVERNOR'S REFUSAL OF "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT"

MADRAS, March 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, has made the following statement on the breakdown of his negotiations with the Governor:—

"Having been called by the Governor of Madras to form a ministry for the province I submitted to His Excellency the conditons on which I would take up the responsibility and discussed the matter with him on March 25, 26 and 27.

I explained that I and my cabinet should be given the fullest freedom of action inside the scope of provincial autonomy said to be given under the Government of India Act, 1935 and that while we remain in office and undertake the responsibility of Government of the province the Governor should assure us that he will not use his special powers of interference or set aside the advice of Ministers.

"I regret to say that beyond a general offer of goodwill and co-operation His Excellency refused to assist me with any assurance of non-interference, formal or informal.

"I had, therefore, no option but to express my inability to take up office under these conditions and respectfully to decline the invitation to form a ministry".—

In the course of my conversations with his Excellency I explained the position as clearly as I could. I pointed out that what we wanted as a condition precedent to the undertaking of responsibility was not an amendment of the Statute now and here or any extension of the very limited scope of provincial autonomy, but that even while the safeguards remained intact, as regards possible interference from the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, we should have a "Gentleman's Agreement" between His Excellency and myself, whom he has called, that his own discretionary powers of interference as a provincial Governor should not be put in motion. I explained that when a provincial Governor invites me on the basis of the verdict of the electorate to form a Government and undertake the responsibility, he has a right under the Act to give me the assurance of non-interference that we felt as necessary for the efficient discharge of that responsibility. If it be true that real discretion is given to the Governor of a province it must be within his power to use it or not to use it, and if he is convinced that we can get the atmosphere and psychology necessary for the efficient discharge of Cabinet responsibility only by assuring non-interference, he could use his discretion best only by such non-use. To deny that right to the Governor of a province is the denial of provincial autonomy. It amounts to seeking to govern India from Downing Street through the old bureaucracy, in spite of the forms of the new Government of India Act.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO GOVERN."

"If it is remembered that our party has been returned in this province by an overwhelming majority of 159, in a House of 215, in spite of communal and special reservations of all kinds imposed on us, and that our party has been returned in a majority even to the upper house, refusal of the "Gentleman's Agreement" that we demanded within the framework of the Act is denial of the claim solemnly made that Governors' provinces will be constituted on the basis of full responsibility and that we could achieve progress and full freedom through the exercise of provincial autonomy. It will be impossible for us to undertake the governance of the province, after the history of antagonism through which we have passed, unless at the outset we were expressly assured of such treatment as ministers were entitled under the parliamentary system of popular Government and of the unqualified loyalty of the permanent service, which is impossible if the officials of the Department should be looking to the Governor for the exercise of the special powers of interference at any and every stage under the various formulae.

"Only an express assurance could have dispelled the natural fears and apprehensions arising out of the history of the case. To undertake responsibility without such previous assurance and to depend on our breaking off, as and when occasion arose, would not have been, either wise or proper. It would place us in an impossible position. The experiment was worth trying only if there was a clear indication on the other side of readiness to part with power at least in the sphere of the province and refusal of this at the threshold is better for the nation than a breakdown after passing through humiliating conditions suffered in silence.—

MIND OF PEOPLE KNOWN.

The six million voters of the province returned us by majorities. that left not a shadow of doubt as to the mind of the people. We tried to deserve the confidence thus expressed by seeking to utilise the victory not for getting our own Party into places of power and position, which we could easily have done, but for improving the status of the nation. Office was there for us to pick up if we just choose, but we preferred rather to use that power for the permanent benefit of the nation using it as a lever to the Constitution from within. The civil service must have resisted this, and brought about a uniform policy in all the provinces of refusing to give any assurance beyond repeating old platitudes.

PATH OF SELF-RELIANCE.

"Out path is clear—the path of self-reliance. The naked power of force is there for the British Government to carry on without any Constitution, section 93 of the Government of India Act "provides" for this termination of constitutional pretence and dictatorship of the Governor, that is of the bureaucracy.

"I owe it to his Excellency to say that our conversations were throughout marked by the utmost courtesy and friendliness on his part and the break-off is due not to any lack of patience nor of personal goodwill, and I believe we both greatly regret that we could not arrive at a different and more happy conclusion.

I appeal to the people of the province to realise that no power on earth can much longer stand between us and our birthright of Freedom. We have had an ocular demonstration of the unshakable strength of the Congress. The disinterestedness of its leadership has been proved by this episode, so as not even its worst detractors can question it. May god give us yet greater strength of resolve and lead us to our goal.

USE OF SURPLUSES?

"I have no doubt attempts will be made to demonstrate that the people can be ruled just as firmly as ever before As an offset against the breakdown of the constitution the surpluses will be utilised, I have no doubt, to give some relief to the peasants.

Whatever the motive we shall be glad if a substantial measure of relief will be undertaken during the dictatorship of the bureaucracy. We do not mind it, if we are not in office. if our being out of office spurs the bureaucracy and its allies to greater efforts for a juster utilization of the revenues of the province and a reduction of the burden of debt and taxation. —A. P.

Resemblance Competition

CLOSING DATE

Wednesday, 31st March 1937

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF INTERVIEW

Prospects Of "Interim Ministry"

MADRAS, March 27.

The Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras has issued the following statement:—"On March 25, the Governor invited Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature to assist him in forming a ministry. Mr. Rajagopalachariar at his first interview, intimated that he could not accept the invitation unless an assurance was given by the Governor that he would not use his special powers or exercise the functions, which are by law left to his discretion or individual judgment. His Excellency replied that it was impracticable, for constitutional reasons, for him to divest himself of the responsibilities and duties, which have been placed upon his shoulders by Parliament and that it was, therefore, not within his power to give any such guarantee.

"At the same time, His Excellency intimated that Mr. Rajagopalachariar could rely upon receiving all possible help, sympathy and co-operation in the event of his forming a ministry. After a series of very amicable conversations Mr. Rajagopalachariar has, while expressing appreciation of His Excellency's assurance, finally intimated to-day that he is unable to accept the invitation to assist in the forming of a ministry.

"ABOVE PARTY POLITICS"

"His Excellency, while greatly regretting this outcome of the discussions, wishes to make it plain to the public that the decision is of that of the Congress Party themselves, that the terms of the Statute are mandatory and that the obligations imposed by the Act and by the Instrument of Instructions on the Governors in respect of the use of special powers are of such nature that even if he wished to relieve himself of them it would not be in his power to do so. On the other hand, His Excellency wishes to state as a representative of the King-Emperor in this Presidency, he is above party politics altogether, and that within the four corners of the Government of India Act he will always be willing and, indeed, anxious to extend the utmost help, sympathy and support to any Ministry from whatever section of political opinion it may be drawn.

"At the present juncture His Excellency believes that time should be given for reconsideration of the position. An Interim Ministry will, therefore, be formed at once in order that the King-Emperor's Government may be carried on and His Excellency hopes that, by thus providing a period for such reconsideration it will eventually be found possible to form a Ministry, which will command the confidence of the present legislature."—A.P

MAHATMA SILENT ON BOMBAY MADRAS SITUATION

Legislators' Part In Hindi's Progress

MADRAS, March 27.

Gandhiji declined to comment on the situation in Bombay and Madras, saying "no interviews". He, however, read Pandit Jawaharlal's trunk telephone message to the Associated Press from Allahabad, which was shown to him by the Associated Press representative.

Gandhiji is meeting the Congress Legislators at his residence this evening, when he is expected to discuss with them questions relating to the progress of Hindi and the part they should play in this. About thirty members, including Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mr Prakasam and Mr. Konda Venkatapayya are attending the meeting. —A.P.

RAWALPINDI, March 27.

An unconfirmed report has been received from Pandori village near Kaller that when about a dozen women of a village engaged in digging mud from a hillock for repairing houses, part of the hill collapsed burying the labourers underneath. Only two were rescued, the rest being found dead.—A.P.

Congress Declines Office

Discussions Collapse: Kher's Courageous Statement

Bombay, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, saw the Governor at Government House between 11-30 and 12 and on return from Government House issued the following statement:—

Lord Brabourne.

"Having been invited by His Excellency the Governor to discuss with him the formation of a ministry.

I saw him on the 25th and 27th March 1937.

"I SHOWED HIM THE RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE A. I. C. C. LAYING DOWN THE POLICY OF THE CONGRESS IN REGARD TO THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

"We discussed this fully but as His Excellency said that he could not give me the assurance that he will not use in regard to the constitutional activities of the Cabinet his special powers of interference or that he will not set aside the advice of my Cabinet, I had no alternative but to decline to shoulder the responsibility of formation of ministry."

B. G. Kher.

HUNDRED HOUSES GUTTED

RANGOON: March 27.

News has been received from Myaungmya that over a hundred houses have been destroyed by a disastrous fire which broke out there yesterday evening

Flames shot out and aided by a feeding wind spread rapidly and but for the heroic efforts of the Brigade would have done a lot of havoc. Hundreds of persons have been rendered homeless by the fire, the cause of which is not known.—United Press.

NO CHANCE FOR MINISTRY IN ORISSA?

CUTTACK, March 27.

From a telegram sent by Biswanath Das, Congress leader in the Orissa Assembly to the Governor at Puri, following telephonic conversations with Babu Rajendra Prasad and prolonged consultations with his party members, it is considered that possibilities of formation of Congress Ministry in Orissa are now considered utterly remote.—A. P.

One hundred and forty-one tins of saccharine (worth Rs. 500) which are believed to have been smuggled from Pondicherry in Catamaran, have been seized by the Tiruvottiyur police at Tiruvottiyur. The accused are in the custody of the Chief Inspector of Customs, Madras.

Presidency Heads To Crisis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher's refusal to form a Ministry will aggravate the political situation in the Presidency and marks the first step towards the inevitable dead-locks, which follow, if other Groups in the Provincial Legislatures of Bombay form a Ministry in the face of the Congress refusal.

Indications were available even after the first interview of Mr. B. G. Kher with His Excellency the Governor on Thursday last that the path was not at all smooth.

Last evening it was definitely known that Mr. Kher would not obtain the necessary assurance from the Governor in the constitutional activities of the Congress cabinet.

This morning Mr. B. G. Kher was closeted with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel from 10-45 to 11 a.m. At 11-15, Mr. Kher proceeded to Government House and saw the Governor at 11-30. The interview was brief and lasted for 30 minutes.

Mr. Kher drove to the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai, from Government House and soon after the statement was published in the adjoining columns

A piquant situation has risen regarding the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy in Bombay, in view of Mr. B. G. Kher's refusal to form a Ministry.

This refusal indicates, read with similar news from other provinces, that a uniform policy has been adopted which was decided at Whitehall, London.

Increased activity is witnessed in non-Congress circles of members of the Legislatures and brisk talks. consultations and negotiations. have been resumed with a view to form a Coalition ministry.

The leaders of various non-Congress groups are now busy finding a suitable mode of forming a Coalition. Among them Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Sir D. B. Cooper, Sir S. T. Kambli, and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta are prominently mentioned.

A few of the Independent members of the legislatures are likely to be brought round to support the Coalition ministry.

Ambedkar's Refusal

But a serious set-back to the fruition of this move, is indicated by the reported refusal of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, whose party consists of 12 members, to join the Coalition. It is understood that Dr. Ambedkar had informed the non-Congress Party leaders that he prefers to remain in opposition.

Meanwhile Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, leader of the Muslim League Legislative Party of Bombay, had summoned an urgent meeting of his Party mem bers this afternoon to consider the situation.

Though it is stated that some sort of a Coalition may be form the exact arrangements are yet to be discussed and this may volve some more time.

A report has been received at Lahore from a village that a gang of about 40 dacoits, raided the house of a wealthy Brahmin who opened fire on the dacoits and killed two of them, whereupon the remainder of the gang fled.

Official Statement

The Government of Bombay have issued the following statement:——

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay invited Mr. B. G. Kher to meet him on Thursday, March 25th, to discuss the formation of a Ministry. At that interview Mr. Kher intimated that he could only accept an invitation to form a Ministry if His Excellency could give him a definite assurance in the following terms:——

"THAT HIS EXCELLENCY WOULD NOT USE, IN REGARD TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE CABINET, HIS SPECIAL POWERS OF INTERFERENCE OR SET ASIDE THE ADVICE OF HIS MINISTERS."

His Excellency pointed out to Mr. Kher, that, under the Government of India Act of 1935, it is impossible for Governors to give any assurance as regards the use of the powers vested in them under the Act. The terms of the Act are mandatory, and the obligations imposed on Governors by the Act and by the Instrument of Instructions in respect of the use of the special powers and the safeguarding of the interests of Minorities are of such a nature that, even if a Governor wished to relieve himself of them, it was not in his powers to do.

His Excellency, having fully explained the legal position to Mr. Kher, went on to assure him that, although it was not possible for His Excellency to give the assurance which Mr. Kher had asked for, Mr. Kher could rely on receiving all possible help, sympathy and co-operation, within the four corners of the Act, in the event of his undertaking to form a Ministry.

His Excellency requested Mr. Kher to meet him again this morning, and at the outset of the interview His Excellency formally invited Mr. Kher to assist him in forming a Ministry. Mr. Kher again intimated that he could only accept office on the basis of the demand set out above. His Excellency once more pointed out the impossibility of giving any such assurance. whereupon Mr. Kher informed His Excellency that he would, therefore, be unable to accept the invitation to assist in forming a Ministry.

GOVERNOR REGRETS

His Excellency very much regrets that events should have taken this turn. The terms of the Act are unambiguous, and, as the demand put forward by the Congress Party is constitutionally impossible, the responsibility for adhering to it must rest with the Congress Party.

His Excellency wishes to make it clear to the people of the Bombay Presidency, as indeed he has already made it clear to Mr. Kher, the Leader of the Congress Party in Bombay, that any Government which takes power under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 can rely on his full support and sympathy, consistent with his statutory obligations. At the same time, he wishes to emphasise that there can be no question of any undertaking from him in regard to restrictions or limitations of the obligations imposed on the Governors under the terms of the Act.

GONORRHOEA

CURED. Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Where to get

CAPITAL?

Men with money are seeking to invest in deserving enterprises.

How to reach them you wonder!

To broadcast your needs and to get at people with money the best way is to insert a short advertisement in the classified section of the "Chronicle."

TABULATED ADLETS

Low-Cost Advertisements

INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile", "Bicycles and Motorcycles", "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods." "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies". "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous", "Patents", "Radio", "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant", "To Rent", "Travel", "Typewriter", "Wanted Items", etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line.

REDUCTION: Until further notice for all bona-fide tabulated adlets advertisers, the following concession is allowed, provided the total number of insertion required in one week is ordered at a time and cash payment is made with the order:

Once in a week ..... Full rate
Thrice and over in a week...25 per cent

HOW TO REMIT MONEY: All postal orders should be made payable to "The Bombay Chronicle" and crossed. The advertiser should send the Receipt Coupon, with the letter containing Tabulated Adlet advertisement. All money orders should bear the signature of issuing officer and the stamp of issuing office. Crossed cheques are accepted and should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" but insertion of the advertisement will be withheld until cashed. Registered post should be used when currency notes and stamps are sent for payment.

NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona-fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt. Box No....., "The Bombay Chronicle", Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No. ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above.

BOX NO. When Box No. is given to the advertisements of private nature the five words "Box No... ..... "Bombay Chronicle" will be charged for.

REDIRECTING REPLIES: For redirecting replies to our Mofussil advertisers no extra charge is made.

LOCAL ADVERTISERS: Can collect replies addressed to their Box No..... by producing Cash Receipt at the "Bombay Chronicle" office during working hours, between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

RESERVED RIGHTS: The management reserves the right to revise any advertisement or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

UNCLAIMED REPLIES: After 30 days all unclaimed replies will be destroyed.

LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit.

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

To ensure prompt publication of your Tabulated Adlets, cash payment strictly in advance is necessary.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted men and ladies canvassers for a fast selling line. Apply School of Arts & Crafts, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.
(7991)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to draw high salaries by qualifying Engineers by Postal training. British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (7945).

TO
ALL THOSE WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

"Chronicle" in order to assist all those who are without employment requiring full time or part-time positions, offers to insert an advertisement in the Tabulated adlets columns, FREE OF CHARGE provided the unemployed are married, have been out of job for one full year, and have experience at anyone trade or profession for five continuous years. Only three names will be accepted for free advertisement in any one class of work.

The management reserves the right to revise or refuse any advertisement without assigning any reason for doing so.

Wanted an M.B.B.S. for the post of Medical Officer, Dasha Shrimali Vanik Dispensary, Rajkot. Pay according to qualification. Vanik will be preferred. Applicant selected must join at once. Apply immediately stating caste, age, experience, etc., and pay expected, to Mr. Dhirajlal Kanji Mody, near Raiya Gate Road, Rajkot—Kathiawar. (7975).

12. TO BE LET.

To be let for vegetarian Hindus airy big rooms from Rs. 10 to 15 per month in old and quite new buildings open on four sides with Electric lights and abundant water supply in Madhav-Wadi at the junction of Dadar Main Road and Naigam Cross Road close to G. I. P. Dadar Railway Station. Apply Mehtaji or Bhaiyaji at the premises or the owner Madhowji Thakersey at Pherozesha Mehta Road, Behramji Mansion Second Floor, Fort, Bombay. 4980.

44. MEDICAL.

1. "Nirdhast" prevents pregnancy at will, harmless and effective. Consultation free. 2. For Obesity (Fat persons) visit for free advice. 3. Magic Tooth-Drops, cure Tooth-ache at once. No. 1 Tooth Powder white strengthens loose teeth effective. Give a trial. Obtainable everywhere or at Bombay General Agency, Byculla Bridge.
(7929)

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY), at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household furniture, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield sets, Steel Cabinet, Godrej & Milner Safes, Wardrobes, etc.

"FOR GENUINE"
DEHRA BASMATI RICE
Ask our Free Price List
OMKAR & COMPANY
Rice Exporters, Dehra Dun (U. P.)

4th Glorious Week
Biggest Heat of the Season
East India's Human Epic
SONHERA SANSAR
Directed by:
Sjt. DEVKI BOSE
Drawing crowded houses at
THE ROXY
Talkies, New Queen's Rd.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30.
To-morrow Matinee for Easter at 2-30 p.m.

ONLY TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
THE KRISHNA
Talkies—Dubash Theatre will screen
NEW THEATRES LTD.'S
Mythological Epic
SEETA
(IN BENGALI)
Starring:—
SHISHIR KUMAR BHADURI, M.A.
AHINDRA CHOWDHURY
KANKAWATI, B.A., PROVA etc.
MORNING SHOWS AT 10-30 A.M.
To-day & To-morrow

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
Thundering and Awe-inspiring Drama of Roman Glory ..... of a girl who sacrificed everything for fidality.
DARYANI PRODUCTIONS'
TASAWIR-E-WAFA
Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR, YOUSUF EFFENDI, GOPE, the Comedian, INDU RANI, D. MANEK, PREM OMKAR, etc.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.
TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 2-45 FOR EASTER
THE GLOBE
Talkies—Sandhurst Road.
COMING!
Republic Pictures' Sensation Serial
UNDER SEA KINGDOM

ATTRACTION FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS
FOR THE LOVERS OF TAMIL PICTURES
Jupiter Pictures Ltd.'s great Tamil picture that ran for 13 weeks at Madras
CHANDRAKANTHA
To-day and To-morrow at 10-30 a.m. at
HINDMATA CINEMA
(Vincent Road, Dadar.)

A NOVEL DISCOVERY
A most important hint for married people. The device is easy and cheapest involving no recurring expenses. For further details apply to M. RAZDAN, Delhi, with a self-addressed stamped cover.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A serious motor accident occurred late last night at Queen's Rd. resulting in serious injuries to a Hindu lady, who has been detained in the G. T. Hospital.

It appears that a Morris car, which was proceeding towards Opera House along Queen's Road, collided with a Fiat car, coming from the opposite direction.

The accident was, it is stated, due to a taxi car, which was taking a turn.

The drivers of both these cars as well as one Mrs. Patil, who was seated in the Morris car, were injured. The condition of Mrs. Patil is said to be serious. She has been detained in the G.T. Hospital.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN FRONTIER PROVINCE

POONA, March 27.

The western disturbance has caused local thundershowers in North-West Frontier Province and north Punjab Hills. Thunderstorms have been widespread in Central Provinces and also occurred at a few stations in the peninsula.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:— Nagpur 1½ inches, Kanker 3/4; Pendra, Jagdalpur, Peshwar and Cherat Quarter-of-an-inch.

FORECAST

Rainfall is likely to occur locally along North-West Frontier, North Punjab and Kashmir. Scattered thunderstorms will also occur in the Peninsula and Central Provinces.—A. P.

MIGHTY
MYTHOLOGICAL
TAMIL PICTURE
which had a continuous run of 20 weeks in Madras and which stood as Second Best picture in Madras Film Ballot
"PATTINATHAR"
A Vel's Picture Jewel Production
Starring:
M. M. DANDAPANI DESIGAR, V. N. SUNDARAM, P. G. VENKATESAN, JAYALAXMI.
At your favourite Theatre
PLAZA
On SUNDAY, 28th MARCH AT 10 A.M. Morning.

SPECIAL MORNING SHOW TO-DAY AT 10 A.M
of
TUKARAM
Prabhat's greatest devotional for Tukaram-Jayanti.
TUKARAM
The only picture which is drawing packed houses successfully in its
16th WORTHY WEEK....
Fail not to make the best of these holidays by enjoying this year's only great picture
TUKARAM
at
CENTRAL
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. To-day, To-morrow and on Holidays.
Special Morning Show to-day at 10 a.m.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 2, 1993
Muslim: Mohurrum 14, 1305
Parsi: Meher 24, 1306
Hightide: 0-28 13-05
Lowtide: 6-37 18-55
Sunrise: 6h 37m
Sunset: 6h. 52m.

Monday, March 29.

Easter: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Red Cross Pageant.

Tuesday, March 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

The fifth annual general body meeting of the above Association will be held at 2-30 p.m. to-day. Members are cordially invited to attend.

'A' WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of 'A' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at 28, Manordas Street Holi Chakla, Fort.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Rai Hariprasad will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day at 5-30 p.m

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Mr. B. R. Hardikar will deliver a lecture on "National Education in India" at 5-30 p.m. to-day in the Association Hall.

MADHAV BAUG GEETA PATHSHALA

Pandit Motilalji of Jaipur will deliver a lecture on "The Bhagvad Geeta" to-day at Madhav Baug Geeta Pathshala Hall on the Lal Baug side at 6 p.m. (B.T.)

NEW DADAR BRAHMOPASAK MANDAL

The Weekly Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. V. A. Garud in the King George High School at 4-30 p.m. to-day

'F' WARD D. C. C.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the members of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bahujan Vihar" (Buddha Mandir) near Committee's Office, Parel, Poibavdi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Kingdom of God" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day at 6-15 p.m.

MADRASEE CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY

The 31st half-yearly meeting of the Madrasee Co-operative Hostel Society Ltd., Matunga, Bombay will be held today at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Dimitri's Russian Ballet. Daily at 10 p.m. Extra. Matinee, 6-30 p.m. to-day, Monday and Thursday.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EDWARD—"Maya". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Theodora Goes Wild." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Camille". Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Tasawir-e-Wafa". Daily at usual time.

KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Jungle Queen". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 23-0 p.m.

MINERVA—"Atma Tarang." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

PATHE—"The Plainsman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show to-day and Monday at 10-30 a.m.

REGAL—Shirley Temple in "Stowaway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Sonhera Sansar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Forward March." Daily at usual time.

WEST END—"Lure of Gold" Daily at usual time

UNITED MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the United Muslim Association will be held on Sunday night at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kesar Bagh, Dongri. Maulana Abdul Hannan of Lahore will preside

SAINT TUKARAM'S ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, the anniversary of Saint Tukaram will be celebrated today at 5 p.m. at Mr. R. B. Rawoot's Chandrabhaga Nivas (Cavel, Kalbadevi) when Mr. A. H. Gadre, Editor of 'Nirbheed' will deliver a lecture on "Philosophic life of Tukaram."

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

The monthly flag hoisting ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of the B. P. C. C. Office Building, Congress House, when Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. will unfurl the National Flag

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, a lecture will be delivered by Dr. Segal, the well-known psychic csientist to-day at 5 p.m. at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, Bombay. Subject: "Mesh Rasi and its effect on health"

MARWARI SAMMELAN DEBATE

An interesting debate on the subject: "The salvation of India lies in socialism only" will be held to-day at 2-30 p.m. in the Marwari Sammelan Hall, Kalbadevi Road. Syt. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Editor of "Bombay Chronicle" will preside.

ALI KHAN'S PICNIC

Prince Aly Khan will entertain the children of the followers of the Aga Khan, at a picnic party on the Cooperage play-ground, Bandstand, Fort, Bombay, to-day between 3 to 6 p.m. A programme of sports and musical entertainment has been arranged.

HARTAL PROPAGANDA

The following two propaganda meetings will be held to-day (Sunday) in connection with the April 1st Hartal in the labour area, Comrades Bhogale, Bhise, Jambhekar, Khedgikar, Oke, Tambitkar, Parab, Vaidya, I. S Patel, S. B. Mahadeshwar and others will speak: (1) Nagoo Sayji's Wadi, Saitan Chowky, 5 p.m. (2) Vishram's Wadi, Sewri, 5-30 p.m

DEBATE ON OFFICES

That "Congress' acceptance of office is contradictory to its principles" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, today at 10-30 a.m. Mr. K. T Chandy will move the proposition while Mr. S. S. Kavalekar will lead the opposition. **Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.**

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc|s. (13.97m).
GSF 14.14 Mc|s. (19.82m)
GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Religious Service From the Studio. 8-2 p.m. A Programme of Light Music. 8-30 p.m. 'Tweed'. 9-20 p.m. Handel's Acis and Galatea'. 10-20 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary, and Announcements.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

11-0 a.m. Light Music. Sangit Ratna Naraharibuwa Patankar of Poona. 12-0 noon Shivarani Ghosh in Hindustani and Gujerati Songs. (Recorded Broadcast). 12-15 p.m. A Violin Recital. AIR Artist. 12-30 p.m. "For Children" (Marathi). Stories from Pancha Tantra. Do you know this? By Sonibai Joglekar. 12-45 p.m. Choruses and Duets. 1-0 p.m. A Studio Programme. The Bank of the 1st Bn. The Somerset Light Infantry. 4-30 p.m. Light Sunday Songs. M. Parvez. (Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra) 5-0 p.m. "Chalitle Chale" A Marathi Play. Written by M. Dattaram Bandekar. Directed by R. J. Varde. 6-0 p.m. Selections. Master Vasant Shridhar Mayekar and others. 6-30 p.m. Evensong. From St. Thomas' Cathedral (a) Theme by Tallis. Darke. Organ Voluntary (b) Concerto in Bb. Handel. 7-30 p.m. A Miscellany. 8-30 The News in Hnidi. 8-45 p.m. A Musical Interlude. 9-0 p.m. Talk (English): "Holiday Suggestions" by John Maxwell. 9-15 p.m. The News. 9-30 p.m. An After-Dinner Concert Classical Music. Sangit Ratna Khan Saheb Abdul Karim. With Shankarrao Kapileshwari — Harmonium.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION RALLY IN BYCULLA

The Byculla District Congress Committee has chalked out the following intensive programme for to-day for making the hartal on the 1st April, a complete success.

The programme will commence in the morning after the Flag Salutation at Kamatipura. A cycle procession consisting about 100 cyclists will start exactly at 9 a.m. (S.T.) from Kamatipura under the leadership of Ward Secretaries. The cyclists with anti-constitution Posters and shouting anti-constitution Slogans will parade the whole of the Byculla locality.

Besides the above programme a representative meeting of the Merchants and other institutions has been called at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's Office to give final touches to the programme already prepared.

The President and vice-presidents of the Ward are going round in the locality and influencing the merchants to close their shops and express solidarity with the Congress in condemning the same constitution.

The Sunday afternoon will commence with street corner meetings everywhere. Each of the Managing Committee member will address meetings in his locality.

At Gorapdev and Mazgaon: Mr. K. B. Kubal, Mr. P. A. Parab, and V. J. Wabale will address.

At Byculla Locality: Mr. B. S. Chilap, Mr. S. V. Patil, Mr. R. S. Chawan will address.

At Love Lane: Mr. A. J. Lobo will address.

At Madanpura: Dr. Shetty, Mr. H. V. Tripati and Kondvikar will address.

At Kamatipura: Mr. R. D. Hamand, Mr. V. R. Tulla, and S. V. Pupala will address.

MEETING AT KHAREK BAZAR

Under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C. B' Ward D. C. C., B. P. T. U. C., Students' Association, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, All-India Press Workers, All-India States People Conference and other participating public bodies, there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, when Dr. Jethalal Vora will preside and Messrs. P. R. Lele, Yusuf Maherally, Manek Gandhi, Dhirajlal Bhatt, Hatimbhai Darbar, R. A. Khedgikar and others will address, on the significance of the Hartal on the 1st April.

IMPORTANCE OF HARTAL STRESSED

Under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C., the Congress Socialist Party, the Girgaum District Congress Committee, the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, Press Workers' Federation and the Students' Association, a meeting was held at the People's Jinnah Hall this evening in connection with preparations for the hartal on April 1. In the absence of Mr. Nariman, Mr. P. R. Lele presided. The speakers included Messrs. Maherally, Shantikumar Master, Godiwale, Tule and Bogle.

The importance of the hartal was emphasized by every speaker and the citizens were reminded of the resolve made at the Faizpur session of the Congress which was so emphatically endorsed by the enfranchised electorate in the elections.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS

The annual general meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 4th April at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the People's Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, to elect the members of the Managing Council for the year 1937.

MUSLIMS TO PROTEST AGAINST INDIA ACT

A public meeting of Muslims will be held, under the auspices of "Majlis-i-Awam", on Monday the 29th April at Agripara (Madanpura) to protest against the unsatisfactory nature of the new Constitution.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Largs Bay' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 30th instant.

CAPITOL

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
To-morrow at 6-30 p.m only

A DAZZLING STAGE SHOW!

DIMITRI'S RUSSIAN BALLET

8 Beautiful Girls!
12 Talented Artistes!
Exotic Dances!
Spectacular Stage Settings!
Russian SONGS! Selections from "SYLVIA!"
POPULAR PRICES

MORNING SHOWS AT 10-30 A.M.
TO-DAY: Shirley Temple's 2-reel comedies.
To-morrow "CURLY TOP"

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A picture thrill-filled and exciting!
Shirley talking and singing Chinese!

SHIRLEY TEMPLE

in her latest screen succes

STOWAWAY

(A 20th Century-Fox Picture)
WITH
Robert YOUNG — Alice FAYE
EUGENE PALETTE—HELEN WESTLEY—ARTHUR TREACHER

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A Task For Congress Ministers

(By J. C. MAITRA).

A most significant fact in the world of Indian politics to-day is the decision of the All-India Congress Committee to accept ministries in six out of the eleven provinces of India where Congress has gained absolute majority. Latest news from Peshawar has it that a few Independent M.L.A.'s have expressed their willingness to join the Congress Party and help it to command an absolute majority in the North-West Frontier Provinces also. In all likelihood, therefore, Congress will form ministries in seven provinces out of eleven. It is hardly necessary for me to state here that personally I hold the view that Congress as a body fighting for Natonal independence should not have watered down its policy of wrecking the Constitution to accept ministries in the provinces even for the aforesaid purpose. However, that is neither here nor there. At the present moment I am called upon to face facts as they are, and to suggest methods whereby the nation may be benefited to the utmost possible extent with the help of the Congress ministers.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education, for instance, should form one of the chief planks on which the Congress ministers should base their initial campaign for national regeneration. It has been said almost 'ad nauseam' that a people physically weak and inactive can never hope to attain independence or retain it even if it be gained by other means. There is little hope for an emaciated and emasculated people for their national salvation. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the Congress ministers to see all the resources of Government are utilised for making the people healthy and strong. Even in an independent country the Government pay a great attention to the physical well-being of the people. Only recently I quoted the instance of the Minister of Health in Britain who had formulated a big scheme for the physical improvement and recreation of the people under his charge. The need for such a scheme is thousand times greater in this country than in Britain. I do not think there is any Indian, whether he be a Congressman or not, who will disagree with my contention.

NATIONAL STRENGTH

It has been repeatedy stated by Congress leaders that they want to use the Councils and even the ministries for the sole purpose of advancing the cause of national independence. Here is an excellent chance for them to strengthen their people for the purpose. It is not that we should prepare them for a violent war as is being done in Europe and other countries. But it must be recognised that mental strength, determination and even physical endurance come from physical power. These resources we have to develop in the country in an ample measure, should we entertain any hope of regaining our freedom in the near future.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Now the queston is how to attain the immediate objective of nationalisation of the physical strength of the country so that it may be harnessed in the country's cause. To my mind it would be an excellent idea to initiate a five-year plan in every province. The Congress ministers should be able to set apart a substantial sum of money every year—not from their private purse but from the Government exchequer, of course—which should be devoted to physical education and recreation of the people. It may be said that the Congress ministers may not remain in office all that time. That does not matter. But let the ball be set in motion. Any way they will be able to tell the people that they wanted to do something beneficial to the people of this country.

COMPULSORY EXERCISE

First of all, physical exercise and recreation must be made compulsory for all boys and girls in schools and colleges. At present they are practically immune from it. As long as they pass their school and university examinations they do not care a brass farthing whether they are physically sound or defective. Even the simple drills are not taken seriously by them. Maybe their teachers are also to be blamed to a certain extent for their failure to arouse interest and enthusiasm among their students. The fact remains that in matters physical the Indian students are a helpless and hopeless lot. Every effort should be made to remove this stigma from them. The only way to do so would be to make physical training incumbent on them. No money should be spared to make it as interesting and entertaining as possible.

STATE-AID

As I said on a previous occasion, all physical culture institutes [illegible] should be aided in the [illegible] by the Government. They all suffer from lack of funds. If they are helped, they might, under proper supervision, render yeomen service in the cause of national regeneration and emancipation. I do not of course exclude other sporting institutions from the purview of State-aid. They all deserve to be supported, provided their outlook is national—not communal or parochial.

COLLEGE FOR TRAINING

Unfortunately there is a very great scarcity of trained teachers in this country. Unless we have trained men to guide our youngsters their pains would be wasted or only partially repaid. It would be a splendid idea to establish Training Colleges for physical Instructors and game masters. To import foreign instructors at prohibitive charges would be out of the question. A few experts may be invited to teach in the Training Colleges for a few years at the outset. It must be borne in mind, however, that Indian forms of exercises and Indian games should be given preference wherever possible. In fact they should be easier of promotion than Western games and exercises, owing to their inexpensiveness. At the same time it must be remembered that Western games would also have to be fostered since we have to keep our position in the outside world as well.

DETAILED SCHEMES

In the foregoing paragraphs I have given only an outline of what the Congress ministers may do during their term of office. I shall discuss my schemes in greater details on another occasion. I shall be glad to hear what my readers have to say on the subject. In the past I have received heaps of complaints about Government's unsympathetic and even step-motherly attitude towards physical development of the Indian people. Physical Culture Institutes and 'akhadas' have been looked upon with suspicion. they have been called 'breeding places of anarchism' in certain parts of the country. Under Congress administration they should have a better chance of development and of spreading their mission. I would invite my readers to make their suggestions in this behalf. Here is a great opportunity for the Congress ministers either to do a solid piece of work in the cause of national welfare or expose the sham character of the Constitution which has been thrust upon us.

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Eau de Cologne
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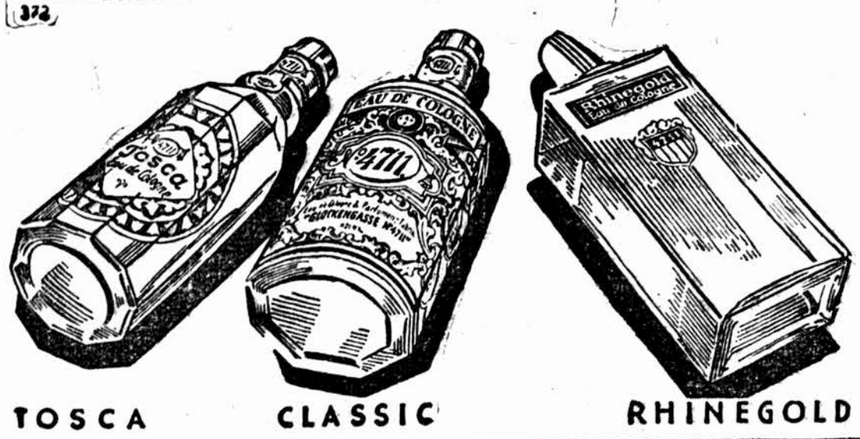
"Tosca" Eau de Cologne, intensely feminine, mysterious and romantic - "Rhinegold" Eau de Cologne, cheerful, cool and mellow - both have the refreshing touch of the classic "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne, famous since 1792.



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WASTED ENERGY

Diabetes
is a disease of the whole system. Its victims are practically condemned to life of misery, despair and vigorous abstention from ordinary human pleasures.
Never neglect it
Those who neglect are a picture of wasted energy. Have faith:-
Asugary will revive
It is safe and the best remedy for Diabetes of all kinds in all stages & is also a General tonic.

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ASUGARY
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The first 11 books are cloth bound. All written by reputed authors. Are indispensable for University & Competitive Exams.

CAREERS, LAHORE.

My Impressions On Table Tennis.

(Continued from page 9)

1926 has been selected the team up to now, but the International Table Tennis Federation are pressing them to establish an A.I.T.T.A. in India.

Fotunately there are already four provincial Table Tennis Associations in India, namely Bengal, Madras, Punjab and Bombay Presidency. The last two have been recently formed.

The Bombay Presidency T. T. Association formed in December last has already 27 affiliated Clubs and had a most successful tournament run under its auspices at the Bandra Gymkhana. Therefore, it will not be long, to see an A.I.T.T.A. formed in India with the help of the several 'Swaythling Cup' players returned home after completing their studies

Below are records of some Individual Successes:—

ENGLISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS (ALL ENGLAND)

1924-25 P. N. Nanda
1925-26 R. G. Suppiah
1926-27 R. G. Suppiah

CITY CHAMPIONSHIPS

1926-27 R. G. Suppiah
1926-27 (doubles) R. G. Suppian and R. M. Khan.

KENT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1925-26 R. G. Suppiah.
1926-27 R. G. Suppiah.

LONDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

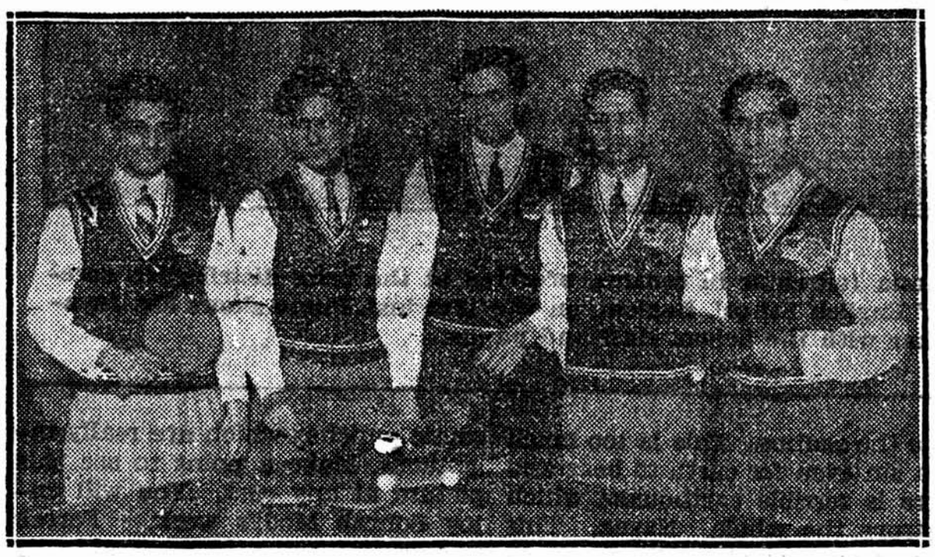
1924-25 P. N. Nanda.
1930-31 (doubles) L. Bellak (Hungary) and W. Kirloskar (India).
1931-32 (doubles) M. Zabludowski (Germany) and W. Kirloskar (India).

MIDDLESEX CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1924-25 P. N. Nanda.
1925-26 R. G. Suppiah.
1926-27 R. G. Suppiah.
1931-32 (doubles) Zabludowski and J. Dass (India)

WEST MIDDLESEX CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1931-32 B. DeCondappa.
1932-33 J. Dass.
1931-32 (doubles) J. Dass (India) and Zabludowski.



INDIAN INTERNATIONAL TABLE TENNIS PLAYERS:—(From left to right): J. Dass, G. Kondal, S. Tagore, H. M. Barafwala and B. de Condappa.

SENORITA MARIA SALNERON!

"Spanish Refugee" Who Turned Out To Be As Hoaxer

(From Our London Correspondent)

Several weeks ago the secretary of the Taverners, the undergraduate debating society at St. Peter's College, Oxford, received a letter from a London address asking if Senorita Maria Salneron might address the college on the situation in Spain.

A date was arranged. And on Monday night (March 8) 40 members of the college assembled in the junior common room of St. Peter's Hall to listen to the "Senorita." She was a smartly dressed, attractive young woman, who said she was a Spanish refugee. She talked brilliantly for an hour on the Spanish situation, answered questions and then left after being thanked profusely.

A few minutes afterwards an undergraduate appeared in the doorway with a wig in his hand and said: "I fooled you all." His former audience were too astonished to make a protest or attempt to chase him. The undergraduates at St. Peter's are still trying to identify the hoaxer.

SCRAMBLE FOR WELL'S PYJAMAS!

Interesting Of Literary Lions In Swinnerton's Autobiography

Mr. Frank Swinnerton reveals in his memories that girl guests of Mr. H. G. Wells used to scramble to borrow the famous novelist's pyjamas. Charades, says Mr. Swinnterton often end a strenuous day of tennis and Wells's own "patent" ballgame when Wells entertain visitors at his Essex home. Costumes were always to be had in plenty, Mr Swinnterton recalls, "but young females always scrambled for the superb woolly-bear like pyjamas which Mr. Wells wore over his sleeping-suit when he worked at night." Mr. Swinnerton also reveals that H. G. Wells, driving friends from the station to his country home, always stop to give a lift to any old woman or man he sees carrying a bundle, however poor and shabby that may be. Other revelations are that Maurice Baring "communicates with his select circle of friends "by means of mysterious advertisements in the "agony column" of a newspaper, consisting of secret words ending in "umble"; that Aldous Huxley wears a wide black hat so that his head shall not look so small; and that Mr. Swinnerton once "told off" G.B. Shaw's most famous phrase in "Pygmalion" was wrong. "Not.....likely" said Mr. Swinnterton should be "No.....fear!" What Shaw thought about it he does not say.

When he was lecturing in America, Mr. Swinnerton met an old lady, "her memory in the far past," who grapped his hand and said to him "I am always glad to shake hands with an Englishman, Mr. Swinnerton. I nvver forget you nearly come on our side during the war!" The book is "Swinnterton; an Autobiography" (Hutchinson 10s. 6d.)

Awake Gloriously Refreshed

AWAKE to greet the morning bright-eyed and gloriously alive. A good beginning to the new day makes all the difference to your outlook. With body and mind refreshed by a sound night's sleep, you feel equal to anything the day may bring.

So much depends upon sound restful sleep that you should make *sure* of it every night. You can do this quite easily by making delicious "Ovaltine" your regular "Good-night" beverage.

A bed-time cup of "Ovaltine" not only makes sound sleep *sure*, but it provides the nourishment necessary to create new strength and vitality, while you sleep. For "Ovaltine" contains every food element required for building up body, brain and nerves; it contains also valuable phosphatides and vitamins which are essential to health.

But remember, it must be "Ovaltine," and not an imitation. "Ovaltine" gives you *more* health-giving nourishment—*more* in quality and *more* in quantity.

Why "Ovaltine" Suits Every Individual Taste

Practical tests constantly made over a long period of years conclusively prove that the flavour of "Ovaltine" suits every individual taste. It must be strongly emphasised that, unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any household sugar to increase bulk and lower manufacturing costs. Sweetness is a matter of taste and sugar, which is cheap, can be added to "Ovaltine" in the home if desired. No one wants to pay a fancy price for sugar as an ingredient of a food beverage.

Drink delicious OVALTINE The Worlds Best Nightcap

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

Agent: James Wright, 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta; also at Bombay & Madras.

Remember that "Ovaltine" is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity—more in quality—therefore more in value.

SAGAR'S SOCIAL AT THE IMPERIAL

"Kulvadhu"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

For three continuous weeks Sagar Movietone's unique social Picture "Daughter-in-Law" has been drawing packed houses at the Imperial Cinema. On Saturday this Picture which has taken the city by storm enters the fourth week

Taking up the vicissitudes of a newly arrived bride in a well disciplined family with ancient ideals and treating them in a light modernist way, Mr. Munshi has given a story with numerous incidents which keep your hearts trembling between pathos and laughter. Throwing the incidents into the family of the old Jagirdar of Chavalpur, Mahesh the son of the family meets with rare opposition when he wants to marry Kaumudi, his beautiful playmate from the village. At last the marriage takes place only to make the girl just another slave to the family traditions and discipline. On the threshold of her married life, the girl is precipitated into a hell hallowed by traditions and superstitious beliefs. Through numerous heartbreaking incidents the young bride passes to reach a climax of facing the branding iron as the only cure for her shattered nerves and broken frame. And then Mahesh steps in for once and reclaims his rights in a way that will keep old folks trembling for months. Directed in a masterly way by Sarvottam Badami, Sagar's "Kulvadhu" impresses you as a picture at once great and entertaining.

Sabita Devi as "Kaumudi" once again gives a sparkling performance which claims your admiration and calls for tears through several scenes while Motilal's work can easily be called great in restraint when one remembers the spicy giggling role he played in "Jeevanlata". By all means see "Kulvadhu" if you want a picture for yourself and your family together.

'ATMA TARANG'

At The Minerva

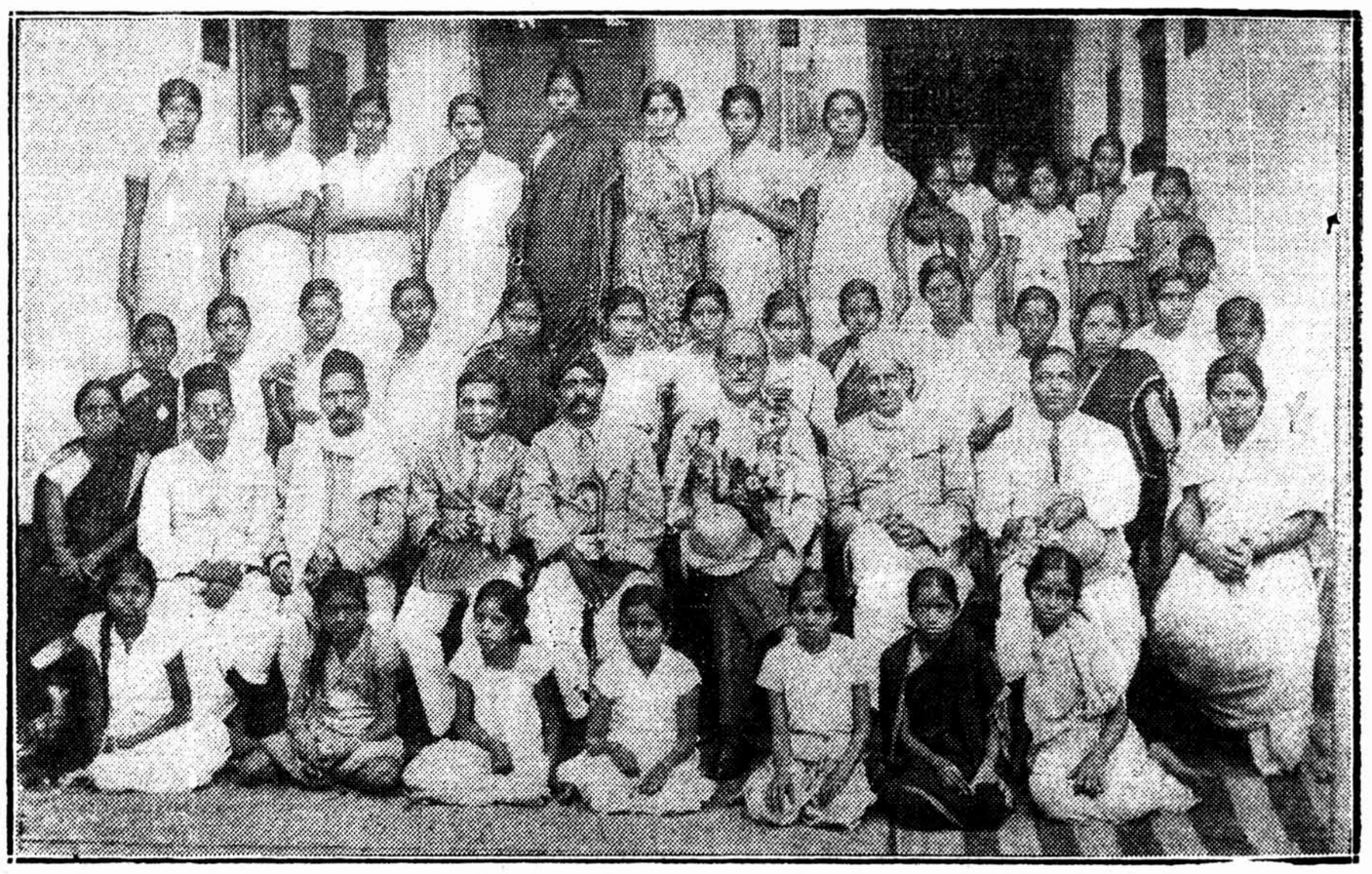
(CONTRIBUTED).

Classes congregate in vast numbers at the Minerva Talkies. Minerva Film Co. has achieved a triumph by producing "Atma Tarang" which is a picture singularly outstanding for its artistic presentation and its very touching plot. It is indeed the biggest surprise of the month for Bombay fans, who having been used to looking to Poona and Calcutta for quality pictures, can now watch this remarkable Bombay film with a feeling of pride. There is everything in this film that an exacting picturegoer demands for the value of his money. Pleasing photography, lucid recording, soothing music, spectacular settings, an appealing story and very deft direction. The credit goes to Mr. Sohrab Modi, who has wrought a marvel both in acting and direction.

The story concerns the incidents that happen in the short but eventful life of Mohan, son of a village headman. His folks are wiped off by a devastating famine and he finds refuge in the Sevandhari sect of Sadhus, who keep on travelling keeping the distressed on their way. Mohan, however, falls in love with Nalini, the daughter of Dharmdas, who is an aristocratic tyrant. Nalini has a sympathy for the poor and while visiting the cottages of these helpless people, she meets Mohan. Their common cause inspires a bond of sympathy which develops into love later on.

Dharmdas resents the humanitarian activities of these sadhus led by Guru Haricharan and he was then served with an order of expulsion. But then, if the sadhus cannot come to the Nagar, the slum people go to their camp outside the Nagar. This makes things worse and Dharmdas in his mad fury of persecution has the well in their camp poisoned. This leads to Guru's decision to migrate to Prempuri with the oppressed proletariat. But Dharmdas and his aristocrats cannot do without the servants and an order is issued to wipe the sadhus. This is too much of a sin even for earth to bear and there is terrible earthquake which destroys the whole Nagar. This scene alone, which is simply staggering is worth the price of admission. In Prempuri, the love between Mohan and Nalini develops but soon to end most tragically. The story is, no doubt, a tragedy, but it is the best of its kind seen on the Indian Screen so far. The picture is generously sprinkled with comic punches which are really ingenuous. Make a point to see this picture at any cost. You will enjoy Sohrab Modi's work. Feroze Dastur sings beautifully. Prabha is a great dramatic actress. Eruch Tarapore is about the best comedian in India. But see the villain, I forget his name, you would want to murder him.

"Atma Tarang" is a remarkable picture and it ought to have a pretty long run.



Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector of Thana (on chair in centre), presided at the prize distribution ceremony of the Sharada Mandir Girls' English School, Bassein, on the 13th inst. Photo shows Mr. Jayakar with the School staff and pupils.

The Film They Are All Talking About.....

THIS FILM WILL BE DISCUSSED.

THIS FILM WILL ROUSE CONTROVERSY.

THIS FILM *WILL* BE SEEN.

It is a Great Story written by the Author of "ACHHUT KANNYA."

It is a Great Film Directed by the Director of 'Izzat'. It is a Peerless Picture Produced by the producer of Bombay Talkies Hits.

at

OPERA HOUSE

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee To-day at 2-45 p.m.

"Overcome Inferiority Complex And Bring New Era In India"

Satyamurthi's Convocation Address At Gurukul 'Varsity

HARDWAR, March 27.

"I have noticed that generally speaking there is an amount of inferiority complex in the modern Hindu and the modern Indian mind. You must get rid of that inferiority complex.

"You must create and seek to maintain a new self-respect and dignity in modern Indian humanity. Your university has given you that education. and you must make full use of it."

Thus declared Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M. L. A., in the course of his Convocation address to the students of the Gurukul University.

Continuing Mr. Satyamurthi said, "although our country is in point of history the longest educated in the world, still it is the least educated in point of numbers to-day. I believe that full democratic Swaraj may well become a snare and a delusion to us, unless that democratic Swaraj is based on the footing of educated, intelligent and discriminating electorates."

While these modern Universities have undoubtedly done a great deal in creating a large number of men and women, patriotic, disinterested, able and self-sacrificing, who have devoted and are devoting their lives to the service and freedom of the Motherland, there is no doubt whatever that, on the whole, the education has not been productive of permanent benefit to this country.

Our education has, on the whole, denationalised us. It was, therefore right and proper that the Gurukula Seminary should have been established by the Arya Sabha in 1902 in the Punjab.

"From a small elementary school, it has grown up into a full-fledged University. Yours is a residential educational institution right up to the highest college classes. Your ambition is to turn out scholars, who will be the leaders of thought and of action in the country. You have already sent out good men, who have made their work in the field of national service. To me, it is a peculiar pleasure to be here on this day, because this seat of learning is intimately associated with great man, that great saint, and that great patriot, the late Swami Shradhanand.

"I see you have a scheme for opening an Industrial College to be named Shradhananda Shilpa Vidyalaya, and are awaiting to start it, when necessary funds have been collected. I sincerely hope and trust that the funds will be forthcoming.

"I notice that in the early classes also, you are giving some practical and vocational training to the boys. If I may do so, I should like to commend to your authorities the need for giving more importance to the hand and the eye to the younger boys. It is right that your boys must be appraised with all the modern problems.

But, when I talk of the importance of Science, I do not for one moment forget the tragic fact, that to-day Science is leading humanity to destruction. The use of poison gas, aeroplanes, bombing, to destroy one another by the various so-called civilised nations is the despair of the lovers of humanity.

But I believe that we, in India, are producing and will soon produce a race of scientists, who will harness science to humanity. In that great work your Gurukula can play a great part.

"There is a school of thought in our country, as in others, who believe that modern economic civilisation is the paradise of humanity. I strongly dissent.

"The theory of multiplication of wants is not a precious one. A new economic nationalism is, however, springing up, and each country wants to be self-sufficient. The tragic failure of the recent World Economic Conference is a point.

"We, in India, have to preach and practise a new doctrine for our economic well being.

"We have to build up our large industries, but more our small industries. We have to re-build our village, and if we can do something by way of adding some more to the precarious income of the average villager, we shall have very nearly solved the economic problem of India. I invite you to think of these great vital problems and do something to help their solution on sound lines".—United Press.

HUNT FOR ADHIKARI

House Raids At Bijapur

BIJAPUR: March 27.

The houses of Messrs. K. G. Joshi, Dube and Muchandi were raided under the Emergency Powers Act, by a Sub-Inspector and a C.I.D. Inspector. Nothing incriminating was found in the search, which was made in connection with the disappearance of Dr. Gangadhar Adhikari.

Earlier Kaka Karkhanis and Mr. Joshi were summoned by the Police and questioned about Dr. Adhikari's movements and disappearance. Mr. Joshi was questioned about his political views.

Panic prevails in Police circles and the local library records were searched and the librarian examined by the C.I.D.

Mr. Jagannath Adhikari was served with an order to quit Bijapur within 48 hours for Bandra. Some time back, Mr. Adhikari was suddenly taken ill due to bleeding of kidneys and his condition was then critical and he was removed to Civil Hospital.

The previous order was cancelled yesterday until further communication. His condition is now better and bleeding is stopping.

A public meeting, held under the presidency of Mr. Krisnarao Deshpande, Pleader, demanded unconditional and immediate release of Mr. Jagannath Adhikari, Messrs. Mudkavi, Marula Radhye and Dube.

The inquest on the body of one Manilal (22), and his wife named Daibai 18 years old, residing on the 1st floor of Shri Krishna Niwas at Gai Wadi, off Kabadevi Road, was opened to-day.

Last night the couple retired to bed at about 9 p.m. After midnight, his nephew received information that they died when their house collapsed.

The bodies have been removed to the Morgue.

The inquest has been adjourned to the 30th March.

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Talkies: Dhobi Talao.

Every day, because They are Progressives

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
To-morrow Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

Starring:

Indian Fred Astaire

SHYAM SUNDER

who will charm you with his novel tap dancing

A Musical Mammoth Production

of depicting conflicts of Ideals
Ideals of to.day and yesterday.....

See and Hear –

Manmohan Pictures'

Forward March

or

"BADHE CHALO"

with

SARLA (Radio Fame), RADHARANI, SNEHLATA, DAR, FAKIR MD.

Directed by Sjt. MOHANSINGH

who gave you "Fashionable India"

HERE IS THE PRESIDENT OF ALL THE INDIAN PICTURES

AMIDST GREAT APPLAUSE

The Presidential SPEECH Proved to be a HIT OF THE YEAR

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Creator of "Chandidas" & "Dhup-Chhaon"

TO-MORROW Special Matinee at 2-30 p. m. for Easter

THE MIGHTIEST OF ALL EMOTIONAL SCREEN VEHICLES EVER DEVICED!

THE **PRESIDENT**

OR "DIDI"

Starring:—Idol of Millions—

SAIGAL

with KAMLESH KUMARI as the PRESIDENT

You will never forget the lilting melodies of background music by

SJT. R. C. BORAL

with

Charming New Find LILA DESAI, NAWAB, JAGDEESH, B.A., DEOBALA, BIKRAM, KAPUR, etc.

Time:—Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45 Sat., Sun., and other Holidays at 2-30

THE **KRISHNA** TALKIES Dubash Theatre

TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH

Your Baby's Weight

Rate Of Gain Depends Largely On His Or Her Build

AVERAGE WEIGHT CHART

The average baby weighs from seven to seven and a half pounds at birth. The following table gives average weight and height for children from birth to five years of age.

Age	Weight	Height
At birth	7lb.	20in.
14 days	7lb. 8oz.	21in.
3 months	12lb.	23½in.
6 months	14-16lb.	26in.
9 month	18-20lb.	28in.
1 year	22lb.	30in.
2 years	30lb.	33in.
3 years	34lb.	36in.
4 years	33lb.	39in.
5 years	40-43lb.	42in.

In spite of harsh winds and rain *children usually put on weight better in winter than in summer.* The cold makes them eat more and gives them a sharper appetite, whereas hot day only leave them with a desire for long, cool drinks, which, though satisfying, are rarely nourishing, (writes Dr Mary Anthony in "News Chronicle")

The infant's weight is easy enough to watch. He should gain anything from 2½ ounces to 5 or 6 per week. The rate of gain depends largely on the child's build. A small, hardy body may need only 2 ounces per week, whereas an undernourished or a very large, strong child should gain at least 5 ounces per week.

In breast-fed children, if the *gain is not satisfactory, the infant* should be weighed before and after the feed to determine exactly how much he has taken. This should be between three and four ounces from the first two weeks after birth.

The mother may need extra fat in her diet or she may require more fluids in the twenty-four hours. A glass of water just before a feed is very useful; also, of course, plenty of milk drinks flavoured to taste.

The homely porridge should never be neglected morning or night. Many women take no extra tonic and can feed the baby for nine months by having porridge night and morning.

If baby still does not gain enough, or if he is wakeful at night, a supplementary feed should be given. This is most useful when the mother is tired, say at 2 p.m., or again at 6 p.m. This extra feed is usually made of equal parts of milk and water up to three ounces with half a teaspoonful of sugar.

If the bottle-fed baby is not gaining weight, his feed can be increased in strength, or a little addition such as cod liver oil and malt can be given after the feeds. There are many brands of cod liver oil on the market to-day; all of which are valuable if made by a reputable firm.

After the first year the child does not gain so well. He grows rather quickly and also spends a great deal of nervous energy in the eruption of his milk teeth.

About this time, too, he has learnt to stand or to crawl, or even to walk a few steps. All this prevents him from putting on fat and possibly at this period the energetic, thin child triumphs over the fat and somewhat lazy one, who prefers to limit his efforts to a gentle roll on his back, or to sitting well propped up in his chair.

The really trying period commences after the second birthday. The last four of the twenty milk teeth are now pushing through the gums in the shape of little four-pronged molars.

Now is the time when the child becomes capricious and trying about his food and even in winter it is difficult to get him to take sufficient nourishment.

Milk is usually flavoured and sweetened to tempt his appetite. If he takes about a pint per day as a drink there is no cause for worry.

Soup, too, should be a daily standby—such as a small cupfull before or after dinner. Scotish broth is usually a favourite, and so is veal broth if it is well flavoured. Many children will not look at vegetable soup, and their taste should not be forced as they may turn against the vegetables for dinner.

Those on charge of the young sometimes forget that a c. requires plenty of water. One often hears of children being put to bed without a drink after four o'clock tea. This is a mistake as it never cures the habit of bed-wetting. It also does not allow the kidneys to be well flushed out

Barley water lemonade and plain water should be given freely or left where the toddler can help himself.

A bowl of fruit is another valuable factor for health, as the cild likes to take one without being urged. Pears should be given with caution, if at all, to children under two, as they are very relaxing; but over that age they should be allowed once or twice weekly. A banana, an apple, a few grapes with the pips removed, an orange or a pear, should form part of the daily menu They are better than any medicine for securing an easy natural bowel action.

Another point which is often forgotten is that a pleasant face at mealtimes conduces to good appetite. A mother or nurse cross and out of sorts will spoil the meal for the older toddler. He is anxious placate, wonders what he has done wrong now, and because of his mental turmoil his chokes him.

A third item of importance to remember is that the toddler has unending curiosity. He wants to taste everything. but his desires should not be indulged to excess. A dash of tea or coffee and a lump of sugar in his milk will not hurt him, and will confirm in his idea of having a grown-up meal But the sauce bottle and pickle jar should be kept well out of his reach.

From experience, I have learnt how wrong it is for children to be allowed to have anything on the table. I have seen many toddlers skinny and pimply, who cannot eat good meat and vegetables without this or that relish being poured over it. Even thick white sauces are indigestible for children under six. A good meat gravy or ...ed juice from the meat or wate... om the vegetables is suitable in flavour and nourishment.

HEALTH INSURANCE IN OTHER LANDS

For years, European countries have had health insurance as a phase of social security legislation. I. F. Falk, in "Security Against Sickness," (Doubleday, Doran), his monumental study of health insurance, ably analyzes the various foreign systems as pointing the way to a basic American programme. Bismarck, in 1883, gave Germany the first compulsory health insurance system. Austria followed in 1888. Other countries rapidly fell in line, until at present, says Mr. Falk, no major European State is without some form of health insurance. Lloyd George, in 1911, pushed a programme through to acceptance in Great Britain, despite the opposition of the British Medical Association. Significantly enough, the bitter opposition of British medicine dwindled, until a few years ago the Association adopted a resolution almost without dissent asking for an extension of the present Act, Most European plans provide the services of physicians, nurses, hospitals, pay for some medicines. Cost is borne by premiums from the worker's wages, employer contributions, some Government funds.

In India we are yet unfamiliar with the term "health insurance!"

"She is always tired, Doctor . .
You think she should take WINCARNIS"

When you feel dull and stupid and too tired to do anything but mope about, doctors say it usually means that your blood is weakened and underfed. Your blood feeds your entire body and carries nourishment to your muscles and nerves. When your blood is underfed, your health is gradually undermined, and you have no reserve strength left to resist illness. Protect yourself with Wincarnis. This wonderful tonic purifies and feeds the blood. A glass taken regularly two or three times a day keeps you in good health and gives you stamina. Wincarnis is also indispensable during convalescence. It quickly restores your strength and vitality and sends rich, new blood coursing through your veins.

Wincarnis, which has more than 20,000 recommendations from the medical profession, is specially prepared for this climate. Be sure not to accept substitutes; they have not the same health-giving properties.

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for Stamina and Vitality
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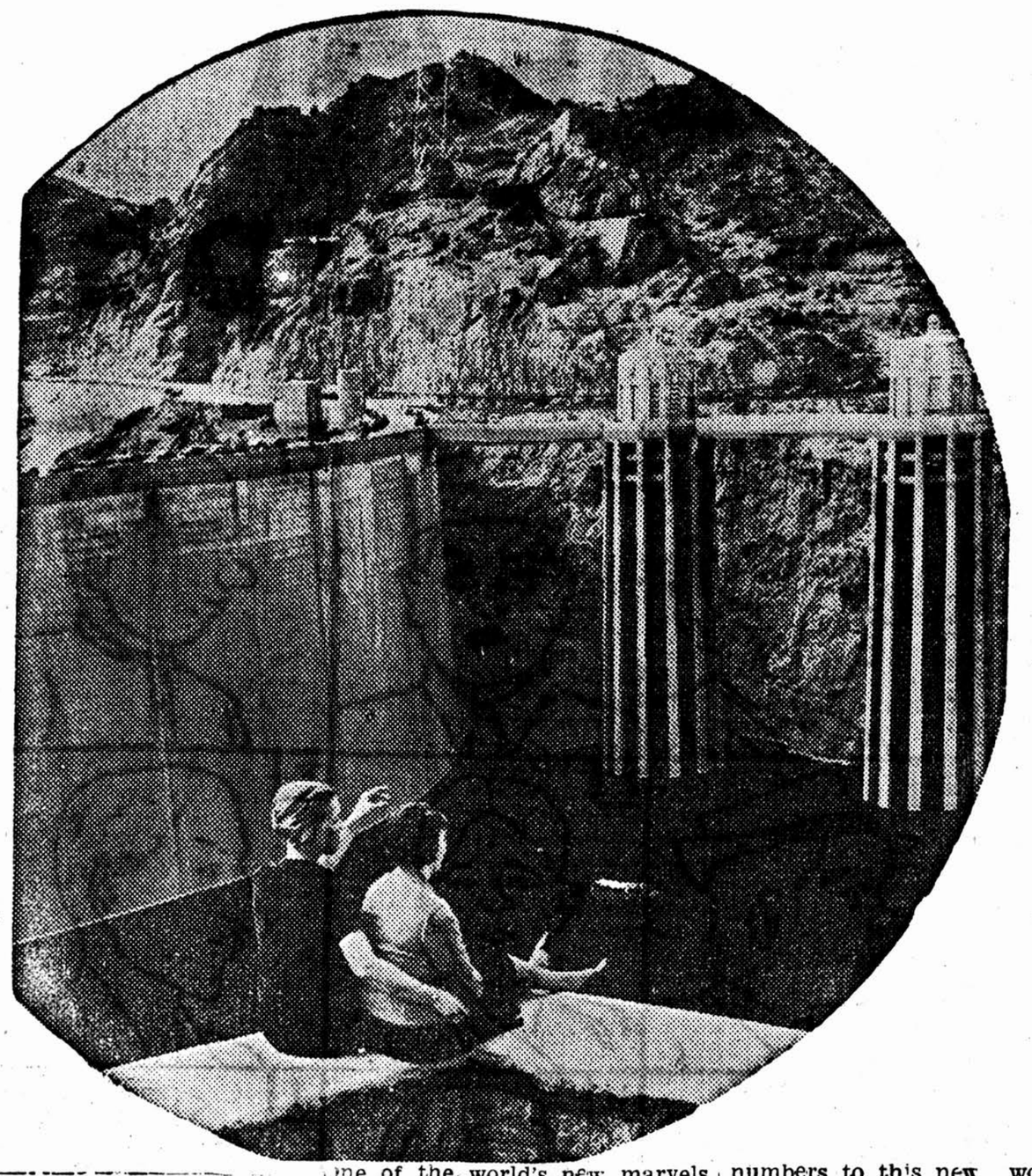
Scenic-Scientifi c Wonderland Draws Tourists



One of the world's new marvels of engineering skill, Boulder Dam, greatest of American power projects, is rapidly assuming an importance in the eyes of the public which is entirely separate from its tremendous utilitarian significance. And the phrase, "in the eyes," is to be applied literally in making this distinction, for it is in a tourist sense that Boulder Dam has captured the fancy of the layman, with sightseers from all parts of the country, plus a goodly sprinkling of globe trotters, making regular trips in growing numbers to this new wonderland of mechanical science and scenic beauty. In the adjoining photo illustration two fair visitors have daringly appropriated "reserved seats" on the stone wall of an observation platform overlooking Lake Mead, which has been created by the prisoned waters of Boulder Dam and which now has attained a depth of 385 feet—with plenty of room for further impounding, as a glimpse at the wall of the dam to the left indicates. Across the lake rise two massive intake towers.

THE MYSTERY OF SOUND

(1) Music, which is the soul's best recreation,
Lives deep within the heart of every nation,
And be it North or South, or East or West,
Each nation deems its song to be the best.

(2) Songs that express their very deep emotion,
Their joys and sorrows, love, divine devotion.
Create in every soul a thrill sublime.
To find its source, to which it e'er must climb.

(3) Music, so it is said, doth sooth the savage breast,
And with it most mothers lull their babes to rest,
The merry pipes of Pan around us play,
A calling us to join their tuneful lay.

(4) Not man alone, but likewise all creation,
Has song allotted to its special station,
Our Universe itself we can define,
"One Grand Harmonious Cosmic Chord Divine".

(5) Our joy then 'tis to keep as precious treasure,
This gift we now possess in some small measure,
When we have reached that Goal, it may be found
We are that very note which here we sound.

(6) So let us all with our sincere endeavour,
Make that note sound as pure and true as ever,
Lest we fall short of Cosmic's Mighty Plan,
And be compelled to earth again—As Man.

Miss FATEMAH H. ABDOOLCADER.
Penang.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW

Amendments To Make Divorce And Annulment Easier

Marriage laws and laws pertaining to domestic relations are receiving the attention of American legislators these days. The following Bills have been recently introduced in the legislatures of the various states in the Union:—

Connecticut: A bill prohibiting alienation of affections and breach of promise suits.

Arizona: A bill reducing divorce residence requirements to ninety days.

New Mexio: A general bill for easier divorce.

Illinois: Drafting of a bill to amend separate maintenance laws to limit of two years.

Maryland: (1) Bill introduced making civil marriage legal. (2) Bill being prepared reducing desertion from three years to one as divorce ground.

Massachusetts: A petition that imprisonment for five years or more in a Federal penal institution be made a cause for divorce.

New York: (1) A bill stating that subsequent religious ceremonies must be mentioned in the application for marriage licenses.

(2) A bill whereby three days must elapse between application for marriage license and solemnizing.

(3) A bill granting annulment of a marriage for three years or more of insanity of either husband or wife, if incurable, instead of the present five years.

Kansas: An amendment. When a divorce is granted the court shall make provision for the guardianship, custody, support and education of the minor children of the marriage and may modify or change any order in this respect whenever circumstances render such change proper.

MARRIED COUPLES !
Do you want a
SON and HEIR?
PERHAPS YOU WANT A DAUGHTER?
BUT MAYBE YOU ARE AFRAID YOUR CHILD MIGHT BE OF THE WRONG SEX!

YOU do—You are? GOOD! That is where we can help you. Our SEX SELECTOR—one of the latest achievements of modern science—yet inexpensive and simple to follow, even by the most illiterate—shows how to get the child of the sex you desire.—Also valuable to those hitherto deprived of issue.—Ask for "FREE FOLDER No. 1."

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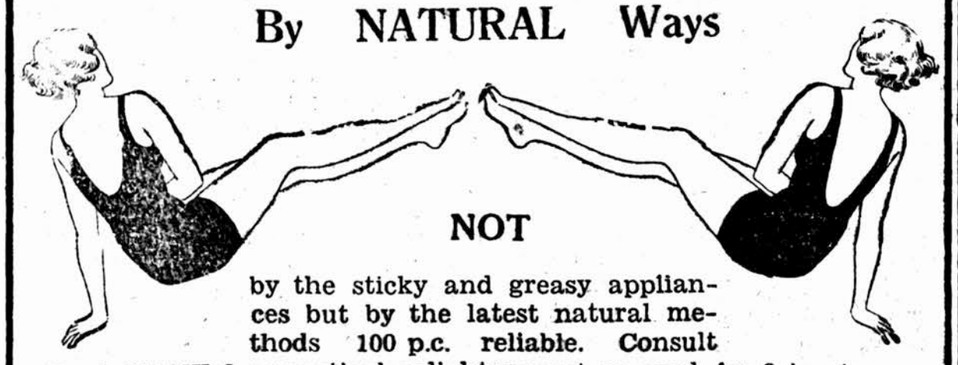
BIRTH CONTROL!
By NATURAL Ways



NOT
by the sticky and greasy appliances but by the latest natural methods 100 p.c. reliable. Consult Prof. SHAW for practical enlightenment or send As. 8 in stamp for his illustrated and informative course giving full particulars of BIRTH-CONTROL by Assans (Positions).
SEXOLOGICAL SERVICE
P. O. Box 492, KOTHARI MANSION, Opposite G.P.O., BOMBAY.

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FRENCH
DISCOVERY!
RADIAURUM TREATMENT (Atomic Radium Gold Injections) positively cures Gonorrhoea and Syphilis from 2 to 4 days. Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true. Has created a sensation among doctors. 100 p.c. better than 606, 914 arsenicals, mercurials, bismuth, vaccines or electric treatment Speedy, rapid cure. No unpleasant reactions. Laboratory proof of cure given For this unique and exclusive French treatment consult free: HERING AND KENT CLINIC. 139, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 24297.

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YOUR LIFE READING

Your life reading monthly or weekly will be sent by us touching all the events in your life, health, profession, finance, friendship, love, journeys short and long, luck, marriage or auspicious events, unexpected profit or loss, litigation, favourable period, fortunate days, lucky number and colour, and other significant events in detail The Hanuman Jothisha Ashram, to-day occupies the foremost rank in the Astrological field in foretelling the future according to the strict rule of the science

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One year monthly details Rs. 3-0-0
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N.B.—The following details should be mentioned in your letter with clear address.
Name .....
Sex (Mr., Mrs., or Miss).....
Age and Profession.....
Date and time of birth if available
Time of writing and date.....
Monthly or weekly.....
HANUMATH UPASI
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR.
Hanuman Jothisha Ashram,
TIRUTTANI, P.O. (S. INDIA).

RESEMBLANCE Rupees

Generally brothers, sisters or close blood relations have marked family resemblances in respect of their noses, eyes, ears, lips, chins, heads, etc. It is, therefore, not difficult to recognise a stranger as a close relation of a friend of yours from the family resemblance between the two.

In this competition the illustrations marked A, B, C may be considered to be those of persons known to you. The illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3. . . . . may be those of strangers, but each of them has a marked family resemblance to those marked A, B, C. You have to pick out the family members stating only one number against each of the letters in the Coupon.

For example, No. 8 bears a marked family resemblance to "G." Similarly, one would easily place No. 1 as the sister of "M." We, therefore, would enter No. 8 and No. 1 against G and M respectively in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the Coupon and submit as many entries as you like with 8 annas entrance fee for each entry before 31st March, subject to and observing the following rules:—

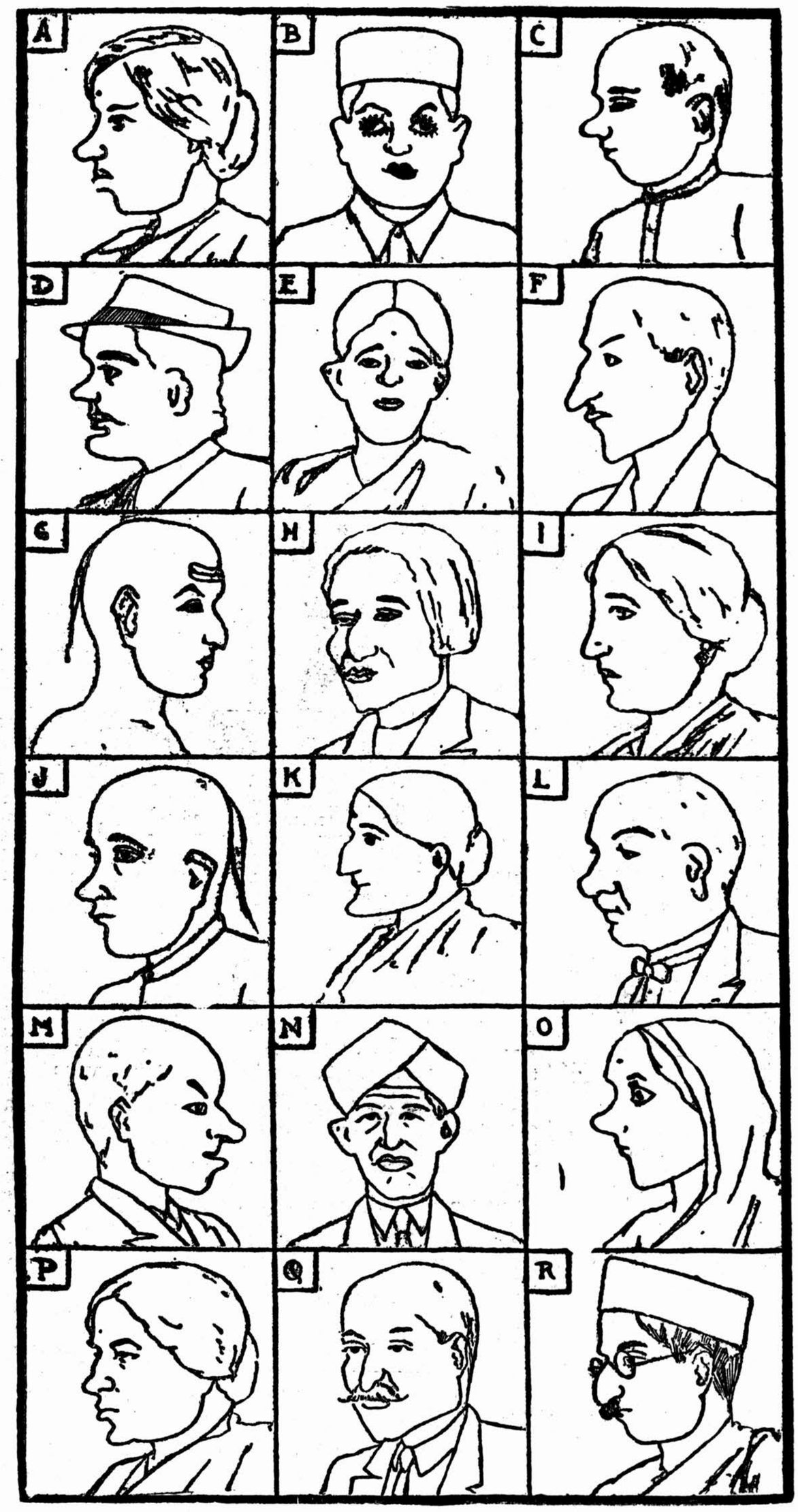
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) **HAND DELIVERY**—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

(b) REGISTERED POST and **MONEY ORDERS**—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) **ORDINARY POST**—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O Bombay

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon. Not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C,. . . . in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant



3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 31st March, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

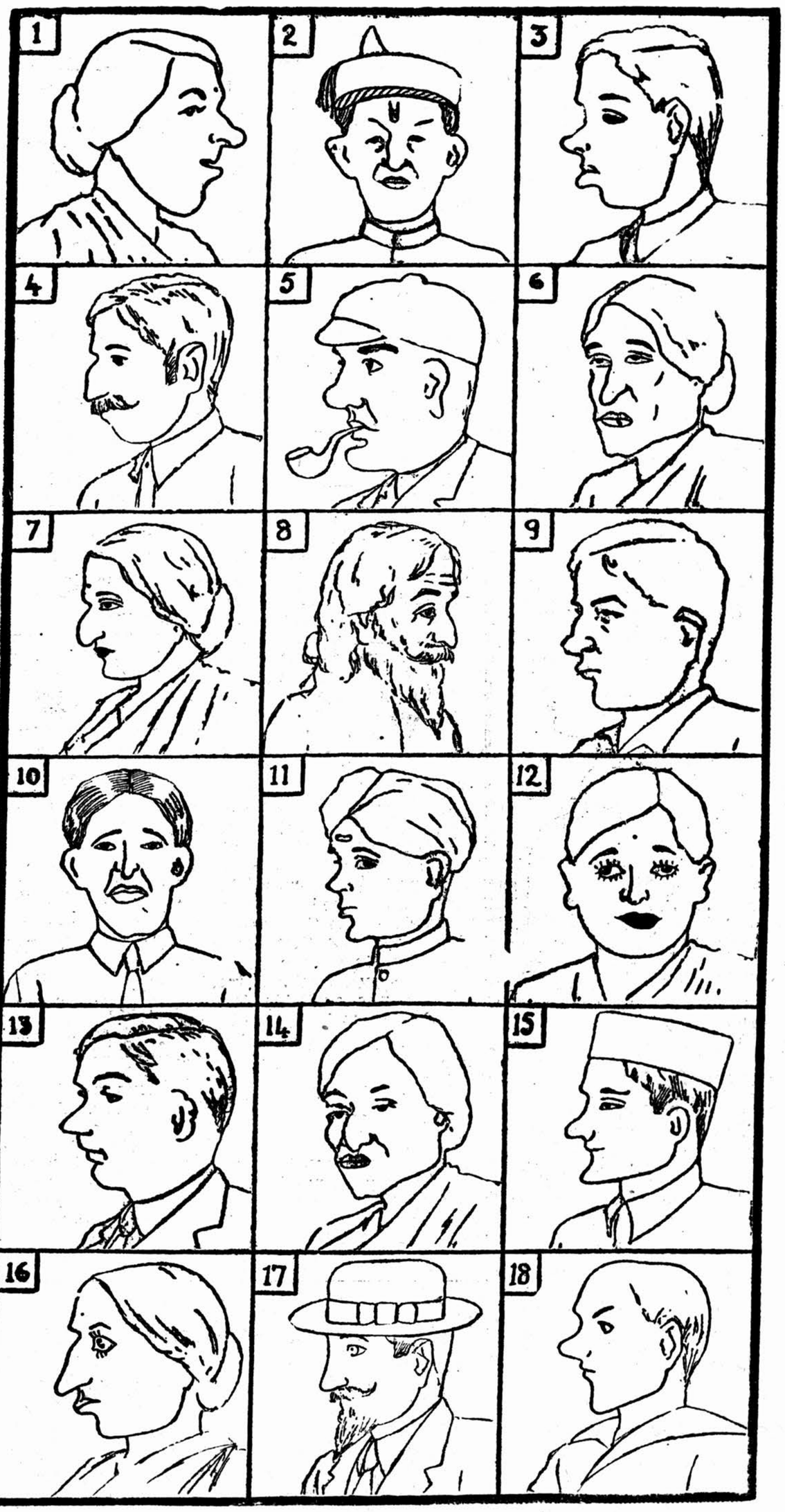
5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

COMPETITION

2,000



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON

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Name.....

Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on all entry coupons.

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

31st March, 1937

For More Entry Counpons See Page 47

MILLIONS WITHOUT MEDICAL ATTENTION IN AMERICA

Then, What Should Be The Situation In Poverty-Stricken India?

We read in an American news-magazine of mail week:—

"If all the doctors in the United States had occupied adjoining offices, and if some medical dictotor had padlocked each alternate door and tacked up the sign, "Closed Because of Unemployment," the 50 per cent. remaining in active practise could easily have cared for all the patients who received medical attention last year.

"But if every person who should have had medical care had at actually received it, there would have been no unemployed surplus of physicians, dentists and nurses. There would have been an acute shortage. One reliable survey estimates that 47 per cent. of the people in the lowest income group receive no medical or dental service whatever."

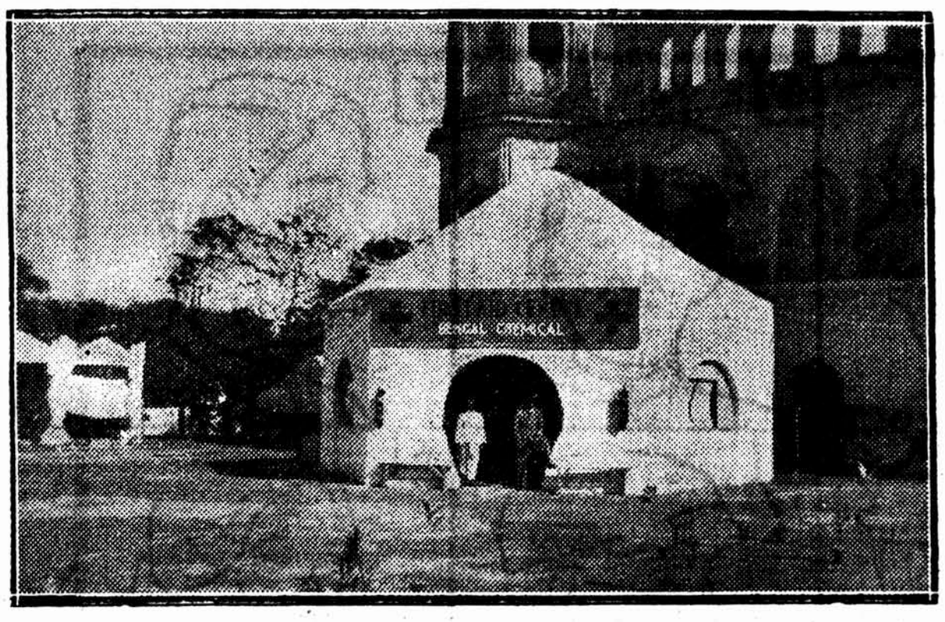
It that is the position in America, perhaps the richert country in the world, where the income of an average citizens is far, faro more than that of an Indian, what should be the position in poverty—stricken India where millions cannot afford one meal per day much less for medical attention.

BENGAL CHEMICAL WORKS

Recognition Of Merit At Lucknow Exhibition

(From a Correspondent.)

The closure of the Lucknow Exhibition on 24th February last after a period of two and a half months of useful and animated life was fittingly celebrated by a Durbar by His Excellency in which medals, prizes and certificates of honour were distributed to the deserving exhibitors. Of the recipients, the name of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, the premier chemical manufacturers of the East, looms large—the firm having been singled out for the award of a gold medal for the manufacture of heavy chemicals, pharmaceutical and toilet preparations, and for running a free First Aid Hospital on the Exhibition grounds. Whoever has been an eye-witness of the businesslike appearance of their stall and of the efficient management of their First Aid Base, cannot but admit that the firm fully and easily deserves the place of honour that the judges gave them.



First-Aid Centre of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, at Lucknow Exhibition.

It is gratifying to note that the model First Aid Hospital fitted, manned and run by the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works. Ld., received recognition of the exhibition authorities. The responsibility taken by the Company in this direction was great indeed and all well-wishers of the Company will be glad to learn that they passed through the ordeal admirably. Apart from the huge number of people who passed through the Ticket Office daily. there were a resident population of nearly 3000 within the exhibition grounds, and almost all of them requisitioned the help of this hospital one time or other during the period that the exhibition remained open. Medical attendance by qualified medical graduates was available for 12 hours daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The average daily attendance at the hospital varied between 60 to 70, the highest during the coldest period being 110 per day.

The Company must be congratulated on this humanitarian work and the authorities of the exhibition on entrusting such a difficult work to capable hands.

Strange But True

AMSTERDAM, (By Air Mail.)

A child with the strangest parentage conceivable has just been born in the Dutch community of Zwolle according to the Special Correspondent of the "Esti Purtr."

In 1928, a 66 year old Dutch married a young girl of 18. At the marriage festival the son of the bride-groob from his first wife made the acquaintance of the brides mother who was a widow and of the same age as he himself. He married her in January 1929. By this double matrimonial operation the young man became the father-in-law of his own father. His child who has just been born accordingly becomes his son as well as the grandson of him who is not only the father but also the the son-in-law of his father. According to the genealogical tree the baby thus becomes his own grand father.

PEASANTS CHASE FOR GOLD.

STOCKHOLM, (By Air Mail.)

Will the Flerken district in Sweden became a new Alaska, with immense possibilities for gold-mining? This is at least the hope of thousands of peasants in the region who are flocking in groups and are digging deep everywhere in the district for search of the precious metal.

Some time ago, a worker named Edstroem while cutting the forest in the dusk of the evening is said to have seen an apparition of a beautiful woman who told him there was gold in the area. Since then, thousands of villagers have continued digging the forest and some even allege to have seen the ghost encouraging them in their work.

OH THESE AMERICANS!

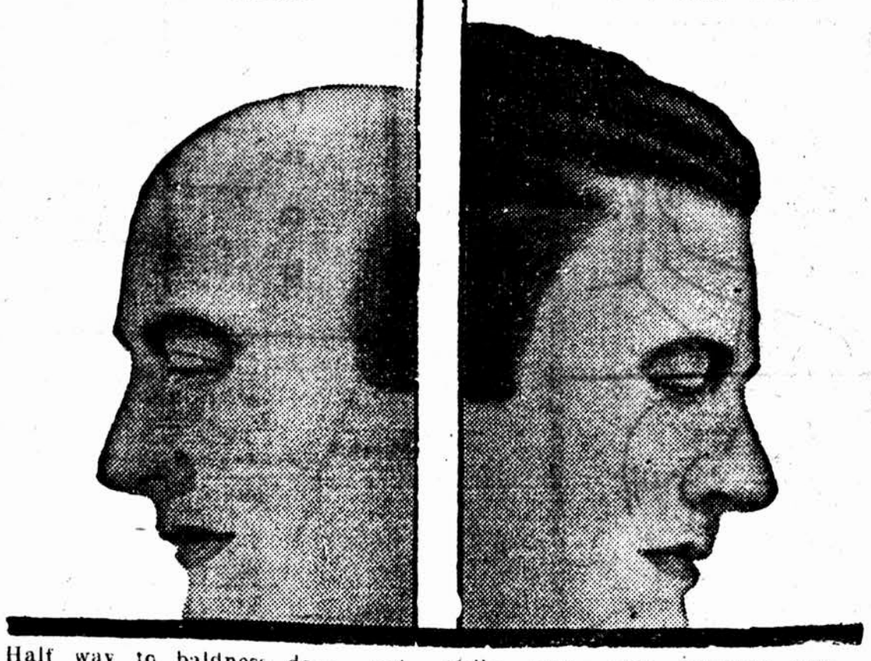
NEW YORK, (By Air Mail.)

A strange bequest for the installation of a microphone in the grave with the loud speaker attached to the house of the watchman of the cemetery to have been made by an American who has just died. Obsessed of the fear lest he should be buried alive he has left special funds for the maintenance of this service at least for a year. Considerable amount of money has also been paid to the under-takers to supervise and see that the desire of the deceased are carried out scrupulously so that in case the man actually awakens in the grave he might be able to speak to the watchman.

BALDNESS
MAKES YOU LOOK SO OLD

NEGLECT
DOES THIS

VITEX
GROWS NEW
HAIR FOR YOU



Half way to baldness does not necessarily mean that you must eventually become completely bald. You can turn your back *on baldness by starting to use* Vitex. For Vitex attacks the cause of weakened hair roots—scalp starvation.

Vitex supplies the ten natural essential constituents of healthy hair cells in a colloidal form It is as easily and completely absorbed by the scalp as if it had been manufactured in the body itself and stimulates the hair bulbs roots into vigorous growing activity

Vitex grows healthy, luxuriant hair even in apparently hopeless *cases that have long since* been abandoned to baldness.

It takes only 3 minutes a day and yet in that short time it performs wonders Dandruff disappears in less than eight days, hair stops falling and new hair appear on bald patches.

Vitex is equally beneficial to both men and women

VITEX R[illegible] PER BOTTLE

VITEX
WORLD'S BEST HAIR GROWER

PEARLINE (Paris) P.O Box [illegible] Bombay.

AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS & STORES.

You need!

ROCHETONE

Which strengthens the natural powers of resistance!

EXCELLENT TONIC in LOWERED VITALITY, ANEMIA in CONVALESCENCE AFTER MALARIA, TYPHOID, INFLUENZA

ROCHETONE does GOOD only and can never do harm.

Vitamin 'A' For Safer Night Driving

Cod Liver Oil May Reduce Fatal Accidents On The Road

Solemnly the judge pronounced sentence on the motorist responsible for an afterdark collision: "I find you guilty of vitamin A deficiency and hereby sentence you to three tablespoonfuls of cod-liver oil a day, and plenty of eggs and green vegetables at every meal."

This sentence, as yet handed down in no court of the land, some day may take rank with "thirty days or thirty dollars" as a standard bit of legal therapy for certain types of automobile accidents.

Last week, Dr. Harold Jeghers, Instructor in Internal Medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine, announced the results of a two-year experiment: Many motorists involved in night-time accidents are neither reckless nor incompetent, but are unconscious victims of an avitaminosis. This formidable medical term simply means a vitamin deficiency.

HAPLESS HEMERALOPES.

The particular anti-safety vitamin which Doctor Jeghers drags before the bar of justice is vitamin A. Insufficient amount of this element in the diet produce a form of night blindness known as hemeralopia. Nutritionists have long known of this strange optical by-product of vitamin A deficiency but it remained for Doctor Jeghers last week to produce startling figures: Of several hundred persons examined by him, 10 per cent. suffered night blindness caused by improper diet. Hemeralopia victims have difficulty in seeing dimly lighted roads at night, and the glare of headlights is greatly intensified for them.

"Night blindness is an early symptom of vitamin A deficiency," says Doctor Jeghers. "This does not mean total blindness, but refers to diminished ability to see when things are dimly lighted."

MOVIE GROPERS

People who have perfect daylight vision may suffer from night blindness when illumination is dim. Going from light into semi-darkness, as in a movie theatre, the hemeralope is almost completely blind for a brief period until his eyes have adjusted themselves to the darkness. Instead of being able to see dimly, as he should, he is unable to see anything, must grope helplessiy for a seat.

No outward physical sign betrays the man with vitamin A deficiency. He usually appears well-nourished. Unaware of his night blindness, he accepts night-driving difficulties as the usual lot of all motorists, becomes an unwitting accident hazard. Vitamin A treatment rapidly restores the night-blind to normal vision. In most cases the vitamin deficiency is traced to improper selection of foods, sickness, or attempts to reduce weight. Convinced that hemeralopia partly explains the high incidence of motor fatalities at night, Doctor Jeghers is continuing his researches in collaboration with Dr. H. R. DeSilva of the Harvard Traffic School.

POTENT FAMILY.

Hiding behind its alphabetical cloak, vitamin A is a ranking member of a potent clan whose family skeletons have been only partly dragged out of an indefinite number of closets. It is not quite proper to speak of vitamins as a family, for they are extreme individualists and merely share a common responsibility for the dietic weal or wo of the human body. They adopt tantalizing disguises to elude the scientific detective. Out of vitamin A has come vitamin D, and the original vitamin B (now often called the B complex) has been dissected to yield vitamin G and a host of numerical relatives bearing designations from B1 to B6.

Best identified of the vitamins, indispensable to human well-being, are A. B. C. D. and G. Vitamin E, sometimes called X, usually described as an antisterility factor, is a late-comer to the fold. Vitamin F has been used in different meanings by different researchers, is no longer widely accepted. Recently a new vitamin named 'cholin' was announced, but little is known of it. Investigators generally agree that new vitamins will be isolated, but that they probably will prove to be subdivisions of present vitamins.

YOUR
COUGH
IS THE BEGINNING OF
THE DREADFUL DISEASE
TUBERCULOSIS.
THE SAFEST. SUREST. QUICKEST
AND MOST ECONOMICAL
REMEDY USED ALL OVER
THE WORLD TO CURE THIS
TROUBLE IS ONLY
SIROLIN
"ROCHE"
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

How Intellectuals Keep Themselves Physically Fit

Bernard Shaw Is Champion Walker, Michael Arlen Fine Swimmer, Somerset Maugham Plays Tennis

Years ago cultured people regarded physical display as being vulgar and beneath their dignity, but now men in all walks of life realise that a keen brain usually goes with a fit body, and that physical fitness is equally an asset to the scholar as well as the business man.

Bernard Shaw confesses that his hobbies are "anything but sport," yet he keeps superlatively fit and youthful by walking long distances at a tearing pace, swimming every morning at his club, and adhering strictly to a vegetarian diet.

His wonderful complexion, he says, is due to the fact that he never uses soap.

Another great thinker and scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, though past his 80th year, is a great walker. He is often to be seen near his house on Salisbury Plain, tramping over the chalkly downs in all kinds of weather.

Lord Nuffield, despite the fact that he turns cars out by the hundred thousand, still rides a cycle. So does Sir Malcolm Campbell, an extremely powerful, muscular man, whose nerves are always under complete control when at the wheel. Queer that motor magnates should favour the cycle.

Bernarr MacFadden, the famous multimillionaire publisher of a chain of American newspapers and magazines, is the father of modern physical culture. Of all exercises he considers walking the best, and for many years used to rise at four in the morning and walk twenty-three miles to his office, barefooted! Then, when work was done, he used to change into shorts and an open-neck shirt and walk home again! He adhered to this plan for years, but I dare say the average man would find it a trifle too severe.

Some people imagine authors to be inky-fingered, long-haired people, only a shade less depraved than poets. But many famous writers are finely built men who pay considerable attention to their health. Michael Arlen is a fine swimmer and a keen tennis player. So is Somerset Maugham. Many writers have been first-class athletes. The late Hesketh Pritchard played cricket for the Gentlemen, and W. J. Passingham narrowly missed being an amateur boxing champion of England.

People can keep fit in a score of ways. Mr Amery is a miniature Sandow—he specialised in gymnastics, but now climbs mountains for fun and fitness.

Sir Samuel Hoare skates and could easily earn his livelihood as a professional.

Even the late Oscar Asche who weighed 24 stone, was a great athlete in his heydey, though few will credit it.

He could run like a whippet and swim like an otter. Not many amateurs could hold their own in the ring against this Australian-born Norseman who kept wicket for M. C. C. and played regularly in good class cricket!—"Answers."

PERMASAN PILLS
A SURE CURE FOR
INSANITY

NO NEED OF RECOMMENDING MENTAL PATIENTS TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS ANY MORE

TRY "PERMASAN"
WITH CENT PER CENT SUCCESS

The Medical Faculty began to hail a long-felt want in 'PERMASAN' which is a fruitful result of our thirty years' mature experience in the treatment of all types of mental disorders due to indefinite causes occurring in both sexes. 'PERMASAN' radically cures insanity, insomnia, melancholia, mania, dementia, and puerperal insanity, where even psycho-analytical treatment was a failure. In curing hysteria, and epileptic fits, 'PERMASAN' acts like a DIVINE CHARM. Its action is simply marvellous.

Sample phial with Literature will be supplied to the Profession on Request.

Price per Phial (30 Pills) Rs. 4. Postage Extra.

Distributors, Bombay:

PERMASAN PRODUCTS (India) 386, LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

STOCKISTS:—

CHUNILAL DAYABHAI & CO., Wholesale Chemists, Princess Street.
LUXMIDAS DAYABHAI & CO., Chemists, Opp. Mangaldas Market, Princess Street.
THE POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, Bombay.

Around Theatre & Film Land

SHIRLEY IN CHINA, DOES AS CHINESE DO IN REMARKABLE ROLE

At The Regal

Now she's in China! Who? None other than Shirley Temple! She even talks and sings Chinese and she takes charge of a fascinating romance faces danger in glittering Shanghai, performs in a Chinese Theatre and in short, plays the most unusual role she's ever had, in her new and most thrill-filled picture, "Stowaway" which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. It's a picture for your 'must list—with a gripping story a glamorous cast of great stars, Gordon and Revel's latest song hits and—first, last and always—the incomparable Shirley! Little Miss Temple plays the role of a little orphaned waif adrift in China, a victim of the bandits. She becomes an unwitting stowaway on a cruise liner on which Robert Young, a bored millionaire, Alice Faye, and the latter's mother-in-law-to-be are travelling. Shirley brings Alice and Young together much to the chagrin of the older woman, who promptly cables her son, Alice's fiance, to meet the boat at Hong Kong. Meanwhile Shirley, Alice and Young go out to do the town and have a grand lark. Shirley winning a prize in a local theatre by singing in Chinese. The fiance, Allan Lane then appears but Alice refuses to marry him. When Chinese authorities threaten to taken Shirley away from Young's guardianship because he is a bachelor and hence not considered a proper foster father for her, Alice agrees to marry him—in name only!—to make the guardianship legal. She then departs for Reno for a divorce from Young, but he follows and with Shirley showing the way, they realise that they are truly in love and decide to stay married, with Shirley making a third member of the family for a happy fade-out. In addition to Robert Young and Alice Faye, Shirley's strong supporting cast includes Eugene Palette, Helen Westley, Arthur Treacher, J. Edward Bromberg and Astrid Allwyn, Darryl F. Zanuck, 20th Century-Fox Production chief, selected William A. Seiter to direct with B. G. De Sylva, Earl Carroll and Harold Wilson as associate producers. William Conselman, Arthur Sheekman and Nat Perrin wrote the screen play based on a story by Sam Engel. Irving Caesar composed a happy topical song for Shirley.

Gary Cooper and JeanArthur in the "Plainsman" at Pathe this week

"SONHERA-SANSAR"

Third Week At The Roxy

(Contributed)

India's most marvellous human epic "Sonhera-Sansar" directed by Sjt. Devaki Bose is drawing crowded houses at the Roxy Talkies, since last 2 weeks. Every picture goer and every art-critic unanimously showering flowers of praise say that "Devaki Bose has presented the daily life of our Indians in most marvellous screen-technique".

East India's "Sonhera-Sansar" is a clever picture from every point of view. The story, the technique, the direction, the photography and sound make this picture a perfect piece of film art in which Devaki Bose stands supreme.

The theme of this great picture deals with our present social system. On one side of our life, we see the glowing goden things, on the other, we see the stark wretchedness of our bitter poverty and utter hopelessness. Why? How does one explain this strange sort of sharp contrast? Devaki Bose here in his great and most elegant style lays bare all the reasons of this strange contrast. You will see his talent fully displayed in this great and glorious production.

The cast includes Rampyari, Gul Hamid, Menka, Azurie, Vijay Kumar and Mazahar Khan. But the best of all worth noticing is the music presented—directed by famous blind singer K. C. Dey. And those songs hits from Kamla Jharia can never so easily be forgotton! You must make it a point to see this great picture dealing with unemployment in our present educated young men at the Roxy. Do not miss "Sonhera-Sansar" under any circumstances.

"LURE OF GOLD"

At West-End

(Contributed)

Ranjit is definitely giving a new angle of story in "Lure of Gold" to be run on 26th March at the West End. It is the story of civilization. Civilization that mars the lives of many. All the time pretending that it is the dawn of happiness. "Lure of Gold" is a compelling picture. It is very strong in appeal. A Limited Company comes forth to establish a Railway on a mountaineering country where people live like birds They are the parts of nature. These innocent happy beings are shattered into "civilized" beings and they lose the happy current of life for ever. Director Madhok has treated the subject powerfully Ishwarlal gives a vital performance. Dilip and Malati also help the picture to a great extent. Songs and scenes are very well intermingled. This new type of picture will be in the air. It has the heart of a story.

BOMBAY TALKIES' NOVEL IDEA

"Prem Kahani" Artistes To Be The Subject Of A Public Ballot, Prize Of Rs. 500

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Bombay Talkies have decided to invite public co-operation in their task of discovering and encouraging fresh talent. Eager to find exactly the likes and dislikes of the public, for their guidance in future productions, they have prepared a set of three questions on different aspects of their picture "Prem Kahani", to be released on Friday at the Royal Opera House. Who among the male and female artistes appearing in 'Prem Kahani' (they want to know) has acted best? To give fair chance to other artistes, Ashok Kumar has been excluded for the purposes of this contest. Another question is about the best song in "Prem Kahani". It is undoubtedly an original and interesting idea. And it is going to help the Bombay Talkies a lot in gauging public opinion which, after all, is the only real judge of artistes and pictures. In "Prem Kahani" they present three new girls in important roles—Maya Devi, Vimala Devi and Madhurika—besides many in comparatively minor parts. Among the men, too, there are several young and promising artistes. The Bombay Talkies want to find out the public view point regarding their picture and artistes. Hence this contest.

But knowing human nature as they do. The Bombay Talkies do not expect the cine-goers to give their advice gratis Hence the provision of prizes amounting to rupees five hundred. What is more, all the prize-winners (even the consolation prize-winners) will be given the unique opportunity of visiting the Bombay Talkies Studio at Malad and see their favourite stars actually acting on the "set". If not the cash prizes, the prospects of this Studio visit ought to attract a large number of entries. The details of the competition, we understand are being distributed in the form of handbills and may be obtained at the Opera House.

Shirley Temple in "Stowaway" at the Regal this week.

Iren Dunne in "Theodora Goes Wild" at the Empire this week.

About Studios And Stars

"FORWARD MARCH"

At The Wellington

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The progressive industry of Indian Screenland will be proud of Manmohan Pictures' masterpiece production, "Forward March", an entirely novel subject depicting and discussing the burning problems of Indian Social life, coupled with the efficient technical treatment makes the picture a grand Screen event. The Director Mr. Mohan Singh hardly needs introduction to the Cine Public who has not yet forgotten "Fashionable India" and "Romantic India", his previous achievements. The same notable cast including Sarla a new find of Radio Fame, Shyamsunder (Indian Fred Astaire), Radharani, Snehelata, etc., etc., and the inimitable pair of Comedians Badriprasad and Munshi Khanjar. The popularity of these stars and the Director is unquestionable. It is booked to run at Wellington Cinema during the Good Friday and Easter Holidays.

Every Indian Picture goer who is interested in progressive ideals and modern social revolutionary methods of life will, we hope, positively like this marvellous picture, which has the true tendencies of a progressive picture.

If you love, dance, art, music and modern social problems and their complicated affairs in these modern times, you will positively love to see this picture. By the way let us remind you that you have seen many a Foreign picture like that of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers stuff, but you will really fall in love with the lilting voice of Shyamsunder with his novel tap-dancing and musical hits, when you see "Forward March" at the Wellington Cinema.

Together with Shyamsunder, you see the series of scientilating stars in their most glamorous roles ever directed for them. It will be a pleasure to see. "Forward March" during the Easter holidays at the Wellington.

"B."

HUNS PICTURES STUDIO NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED)

At last, they are really going home—back to Kolhapur, their own home and the home of art, chivalry, valour and hospitality! Back again in the good old Kolhapur Cinetone Studio, with its vast equipment, with the unlimited scope for director Vinayak's creative ideas, Pandurang Naik's Camera Wizardy and Baburao Pendharkar's organising genius. And all this under the kindly eye of the genial "Highness" and the brilliant Prime Minister of the State —Lucky Huns Pictures!

With the completion of 'Asha' they are packing their traps for the trek to Kolhapur. 'Asha', the outstanding human drama (by the great Atre), is due at the Majestic in Bombay after 'Jungle Queen'. Look out for Panna and Sitara in real 'class stuff', Shahu Modak in Super-Shyamsunder style, and Baburao Pendharkar—'not' as a fiend in human shape this time—but a very human vagabond!

The 1st week of April will see the start of Chandramohan's "Jeevan" in Huns, and with the surprise cast which the actor-director has up his sleeve, be prepared to be shortly thrilled, chilled and enthralled by "Jeevan" —with a theme of 'what they did to him'.

In the meanwhile director Vinayak is not idle. He has a big programme under his arm—(1) a full-length comedy written by that indefatigable Atre, (2) Mythological grandeur in the shape of "Matsya Gandha', (the fisherman's daughter) by the celebrated Khandekar, (3) another rural drama of social inequality, and (4) a very popular devotional subject. To start with the busy young director has got his tonsils operated upon (as was actually suggested in joke by a North Indian paper!). The operation was successfully performed in Poona last week by the celebrated Surgeon Dr. Gharpure.

This big schedule for 1937, has a second story ready for Chandramohan closely following "Jeevan" —and believe us, it will be one of the most spectacular of the productions as far as Art and direction are concerned.

Kumari Maya Devi in "Prem Kahani" Bombay Talkies new release at the Opera.

TASWIRE-e-WAFA GETS CROWDS

At Globe Talkies

(Contributed)

Roman atmosphere is the high light of "Taswir-E-Wafa" running at Globe Talkies. The story depicts the heart of a woman which in some case throbs for the good of humanity—or for the destruction of the mankind—Here you come across the currents of different type of people and you will be engaged by their different roles. There flashes bravery, courage, suffering and along with that the heart throbs of suppressed people who cry for justice. The takings are very attractive and bound to arrest the attention of the people. Sardar Akhtar and Effendi play their parts superbly. Gope is there to amuse you. Songs are a real treat. It is a successful Daryani production.

TUKARAM

At The Central

(CONTRIBUTED)

'Tukaram' needs no more introduction to Bombay audience and the Central is receiving this devotional story that held in defiance of the rushing crowds. It appeals to nearly every emotion to which the heart is susceptible and is one of those rare motion pictures which draw to the Cinema people not in the habit of patronising such places of amusement. It is not difficult however, to appreciate why a film dealing, as does this one, with the life of a typical ancient Hindu Saint, and struggles and triumphs through which he passed, should grip the imagination of the varying sections of the human family.

The acting is acknowledged as superb and makes Prabhat proud of their able direction. Miss Gouri's deliberation is nothing short of perfect artistry and stands out as one of the finest conceptions ever brought to screen

(Other Cinema News On Page 20)

Maiti's Ishwarlala Ranjit's Sharafi Lord at the West-End

Firoz Dastoor and P... in "Atma-Tarang" at the Minerva

THE FIGHT FOR RAW MATERIALS

Mussolini's conquest of Abyssinia does not mean cheaper raw materials to the Italian citizens.

It is doubtful that possession of and control over raw materials helps in the time of war.

(In view of the convocation of a Raw Material Conference at Geneva and the refusal of Italy and Germany to participate in it, the following article by Jonathan Mitchell published in the "New Republic" New York, may be found to be of special interest.)

In the present-day world, except in the case of the U.S.S.R. raw materials are not ordinarily sold by governments. They are sold by individuals and corporations. It is not true as alleged some time ago that, in the case of tin, England and Holland have Italy by the throat. All that can be said is that certain individuals or syndicates operating in tin on the London Metals Exchange may or may not have certain Italian consumers of tin by the throat.

This changes the whole sense of the hungry-nation argument. It means that the wrath of the peoples of the hungry nations ought to be directed towards the relatively small group of business men who won the sources of many of the world's raw materials. But consumers in hungry countries have no more cause for anger than their brother consumers in the stated countries, for all suffer equally from raw-material monopolies.

No Gain To Italian Masses

Now that Mussolini has won Ethiopia, in what way will her raw materials be any more available to the majority of Italians than they were under the dark and barbarous rule of Haile Selassie? A fair means of answering this question is to see what has already been done under Mussolini's territorial jurisdiction. At it happens, Sicily and Taxas together are the sources of more than 90 per cent of the world's production of brimstone-sulphur, in 1923, the year that Mussolini came to power, the Sicilian producers joined with those of Texas to establish a brimstone-sulphur cartel. Within a brief time, they succeeded in raising the world price of sulphur by dol. 4 a ton. There is no record that Italians, because of the purity of their Fascist beliefs were able to obtain sulphur any more advantageously than Englishmen, Hollanders, Frenchmen or others of inferior nationality.

Is America Hungry?

Proponents of the hungry-nation thesis, usually base their argument on two raw materials, tin and rubber, neither of which is produced by any of the hungry nations.

Everyone will agree that tin provides a shocking case of a world monopoly. On the other hand, it is not clear how foreign conquest can be of any aid to Italian tin consumers.

It may interest American upholders of the hungry-nation thesis to know that the United States has by far the best claim to be called hungry. It is wholly dependent on selfish foreign countries for three important raw materials, tin rubber and coffee.

Colonial Supplies In War-Time

It is often argued that raw-material-producing colonies are of supreme value in times of war. This is extremely doubtful. Raw materials of Ethiopia will be of no use to Mussolini in war unless he controlled the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, and the Red Sea. However, if he did control them, he would be able to obtain Ethiopia's raw materials, no matter to whom she belonged. In short, the advantage of a raw-material producing colony in war-time depends not on legal ownership. but on naval and air supremacy.

On the other hand, it is equally doubtful that the countries possessing colonies derive greatet benefit in time of peace with regard to procuring of raw materials.

The principal commodity that Britain, the greatest colonial power gets from her colonies is rubber. Tin she could get entirely from her colonies but she does not on account of peculiar circumstances. As regards the imports of seeds, fruits, oils and fats from the colonies, although their amount is large, the proportion is comparatively small, being £295,000 out of nearly £26,000,000 in 1935.

"Here with a loaf of bread beneath the Bough. A Flask of Wine, a Book of Verse — and Thou Beside me singing in the wilderness — O, Wilderness were Paradise enew."

Wines of IRAN

Wines akin to those rare, precious vintages which inspired Omar Khayyam's immortal verse are yours to enjoy to-day. Wines of Iran—wines of memorable merit from sunny, fertile vineyards—wines to delight the most critical connoisseur—are now obtained by us direct from the Government cellars at Teheran. Make your choice from this variety ....

MEYKADEH—Teheran		Rs. as.
SHAHANI (Medicated)	No. 34	4- 0
(Repairs shattered nerves)		
Superior Dessert	No. 33	3-14
(White Sweet Wine of exquisite bouquet)		
Red Dessert Wine	No. 31	3- 8
VIN FORT DEMI SEC	No. 30	3- 4
(A Red Sweet Wine—fully matured and possessing a charming bouquet)		
Dessert Doux	No. 32	4- 8
KAZVINKA (Brandy of Iran distilled from special Grapes)	No. 40	6-14
MASTIQUE	No. 50	6-14
CHERRY BRANDY	No. 47	6-14
ORANGE ARAGH	No. 48	6-14
LEMON ARAGH	No. 51	6-14
QUINCE ARAGH	No. 54	6-14
PURE GRAPE ARAGH	No. 55	6-14

SHAH & CO., HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

protect your teeth with—

makes teeth like pearls

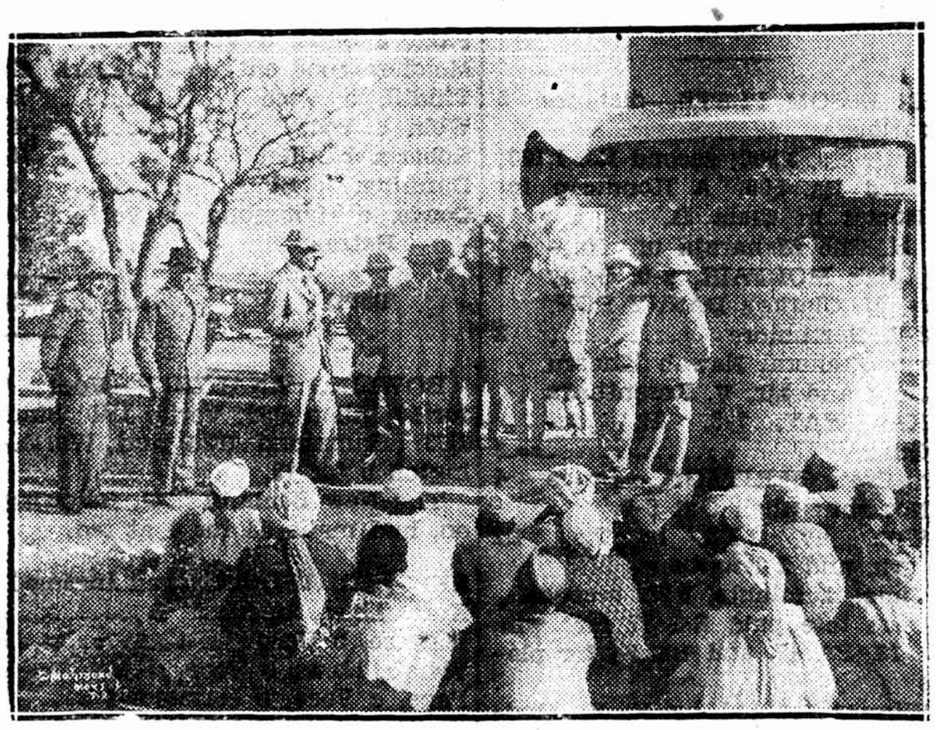
What do you expect from your toothpaste? That it should keep your teeth absolutely clean and naturally white without damaging the enamel, that it should massage the gums and keep them firm and healthy, that it should be highly antiseptic and prevent decay germs from settling in the crevices, that it should have a pleasant taste and leave the breath sweet and fragrant.

Odol, as doctors and dentists all over the world have testified, does all these things if used twice daily—and no toothpaste can do more.

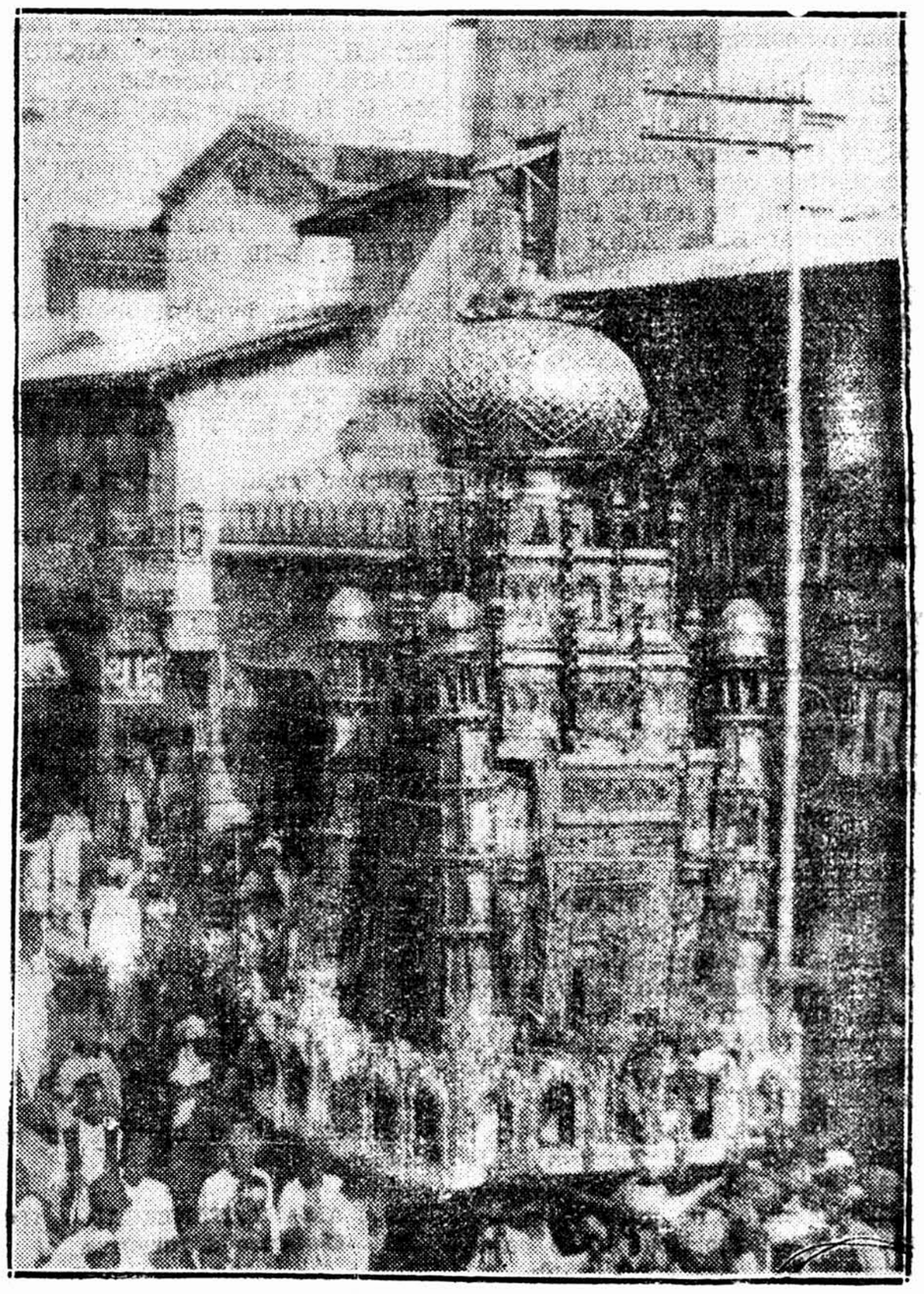
Oe—36

Master Narayanrao Sapre, member of Sri Rama Scouts, Kolhapur, has recently won the King's Scout Medal.

Musical Drill performed by the children of Balak Mandir, at the opening ceremony of the new premises of the Mandir at Vincent Road (Dadar-Matunga) on the 21st inst.



The Viceroy asks a group of villagers their opinion about the rural broadcasting programme which was heard from an electric tube-well at Hapur, on His Excellency's recent tour.



A "Tazia" being borne through the streets during Mohurrum.

"VULGAR" SCOUT SONGS

Demand For Withdrawal

"We're going to bring back Nellie Gwyn, if you will please allow,
Salome, Cleopatra, all the girls who were a wow,
So ladies grab your husbands for we're going to show you now
Naughty ladies of the past."

Is this "worse than vulgar"? The "Church Times" thinks it is, and quotes it as an example in demanding the withdrawal of a boy scout song book.

The book is "Songs from 'Gang Shows'," published by the Boy Scouts' Association.

'FITTED TO MUSIC-HALL'

"Its sponsors expect it to be used by boy scout troops—that is, by boys in the early 'teens'" says the "Church Times," "and yet it shows a taste more fitted to the second-class music-hall of the last generation."

The quotation above is from the song, 'Bold', Bad Girls". Also the "Church Times" quotes the following sung by Salome:

"Soldiers came in thousands just to see me as a rule,
They thought my veils would blow away, but oh, I kept so cool,
I always used real reef knots so I shouted 'April fool!'"

"It is all very poor verse and even poorer taste," comments the journal.

"The [illegible] that permeates this song book makes a poor accopaniment to the professions of earnest idealism usually associated with scouts."

SCOUT LEADER'S REPLY

The "Gang Show" is the entertainment run annually by "a Holborn Rover" at the Scala Theatre, London.

Sir Alfred Pickford, a member of the Boy Scouts executive committee and a former commissioner, told the "News Chronicle". "A more cheery and hearty and innocent show than the 'Gang Show' cannot possibly be imagined.

"There is not a chance of their songs doing any harm to young boys. The people who go to the 'Gang Shows' are not nasty-minded at all. The Chief Scout always goes when he is here, and also the heads of the Boy Scouts Association."

FIRE-WALKING IN ENGLAND

"Agony" Column

LONDON, (By Mail).

The following announcement has appeared in the "Agony" column of a London newspaper:—"Fire-walking".—Indian professional fire-walker claims to take bare-footed amateurs over red-hot embers with complete immunity from injury. Volunteers are required to assist investigators in testing this assertion. experiments will be held near London early in April. Those chosen will walk entirely at their own risk".—Reuter.

GOLDEN'S NAVY CUT

THAT CHARM

you will be charmed by these Cigarettes. The delicacy of their flavour is a pleasure to your palate—the elegance of their appearance a tribute to your good taste. Your Friends, too, will be charmed by a Cigarette you are proud to offer.

10 Cigarettes for 1 Anna.

THE GOLDEN TOBACCO CO.,
Vile-Parle, BOMBAY.

Close-Down Of Bombay Season

GODFREY SADDLES A TREBLE

Well Backed Horses Have A Turn

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The disastrors experienhes of previous meetings did not deter race-goers from visiting Mahaluxmi for the last time this season. Backers found it easy to pick the winners and it was refreshing to see several well-fancied horses roll home in the style all such good things should.

A notable feature of the sport was the success which attended the efforts of Godfrey and his jockey Cecil Selby. The veteran Newmarket trainer brought off a remarkable treble with Spanish Fly, Coeur Brule and Morfair, and only the cruellest bad luck robbed him of a quadruple when Mythical Monk lost the Tickford Park Plate on an objection.

Selby whose brilliant riding has been a feature of the latter half of the season was associated with all the stable's successes and was the recipient of a round of cheers from onlookers for his fine horsemanship.

Best backed in the Tickford Park Plate Mythical Monk and Black Peril were concerned in a desperately close finish, the former prevailing by half a length, but the son of Black Abbot was not destined to keep the prize. An objection for interference by Brace the rider of Black Peril was upheld and the winner relegated to the second placing.

Pratt's grey was lucky to be awarded the race, for he was a beaten horse a few strides from the post and if Mythical Monk swerved, as it is alleged, it was away from him and not into him.

The speedy Morfair continued a winning sequence when taking the Epsom Plate. The son of Morvick running in more exalted company this time, made no mistake beating Danny Boy and Karaway very easily after coming the longest way round.

BARODA'S SUCCESS

H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda's colours had a turn when Coeur Brule, very capably handled by Selby scrambled home in the Sydney Plate a short head in front of Pratap Sinha who was being hailed the winner. An ungenerous customer Coeur Brule was ridden from behind this time and the tactics paid.

Mrs. Clarke's Lyon's Mail was a strong order in the Royston Plate and this good-looking son of Diligence made no mistake in the hands of Clarke. Hoyt for he came through to score comfortably at the expense of Garden Warbler, Thurlestone and ten others.

Running out her race with notable stoutness Spanish Fly justified the short odds taken about her when winning the Farewell Stakes in easy fashion. The placegetters were Moti Koh and Hollywood Nights and among the beaten was Pall Mall—a recent winner in similar company.

The Nursery Plate for Indian Bred horses, three years old at the time of starting, was a scrambling sort of affair which saw Mr. Cosman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice win from Rotten Row. These well-bred youngsters lack experience, but are likely to pay their way.

Ajid in the Kolhapur livery trounced a big troop in the Mohammerah Plate, in a manner which suggests that he has come right back to his best again. Muibil Hamid was the first market choice here, but was not the fighting at the judge's end.

THE NURSERY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700: second Rs. 600: third Rs. 250 For Indian Horses in Class IV. 3 years old at the time of starting. W. A. raised 17 lbs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE, 8-7, Read 1
Mr. Eve's ROTTEN ROW, 8-7, Brace 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's TIPPU SULTAN, 8-7, Forsyth 3
Mr. N. R. Dastoor's FULL FAITH, 8-7, Obaid 4

Won by 1|2 length, 1-1|2 length and head.

Time: 1 min. 5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 31 for win and Rs. 20 and Rs. 16 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250: second Rs 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.

Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MAJID PASHA, 8-5, Marrable 1
Mr. K. H. Irani's AL KAYID, 8-4, Meherji 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAKESPEARE, 8-4, Obaid 3
Mr. Ahmed Hoosein's FIVE STARS, 8-10, Brace 4

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, short head, and 3 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 25 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 15. Rs. 31 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE RAMADI HANDICAP (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500: second Rs. 500: third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. M. D. Petit's TIMIAT, 8-10, Marrable 1
Mrs. Grimshaw and Mrs. M. B. Grimshaw's HYDER BEG, 7-9, B. McQuade 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM, 8-10, Read 3
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' LUCKY SON, 8-5, Brace 4

All ran.

Won by 1-2 length, short head and neck.

Time: 1 min. 23 2-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 42 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 106 and Rs. 51 for places.

Winner trained by Yussuff bin Essa.

THE RAMADI HANDICAP (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's GOLD MINE 7-8, Simmons 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's KANANAH 9-0, Evans 2
Dr. J.J. Naegamvala's FADDAK 8-9, Jabbar 3
Mr. Davies' THE LEADER, 8-9, Burn 4

All ran.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, and head.

Time: 1 minute, 23 1|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 76 for win; Rs. 37, Rs. 20 and Rs. 48 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE FAREWELL STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000: second Rs. 700: third Rs. 300 A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

Sir Homi Mehta's SPANISH FLY, 8-4, Selby 1
Mr. B. M. Shaw's MOTI KOH, 8-10, Evans 2
Mr. K. T. Sampat's HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS, 8-3, Burn 3
Messrs A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's TIJIRO, 9-4, Northmore 4

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, and 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 14 2|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 32 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. The Maharani of Baroda's COEUR BRULE, 9-3, Selby 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's PRATAP SINHA, 8-4, (cd. 8-5), Forsyth 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's PEGASUS, 9-4, Evans 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's CAVALIER, 8-5, Marrable 4

Not run: Lucan 9-7, Freestep 7-0.

Won by shorthead, 2 lengths, and 3|4 length.

Time: 1 minute, 40 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 69 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 49 and Rs. 49 for pla-

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Hondicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's MORFAIR, 8-6, Selby 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's DANNY BOY, 8-8, Northmore 2
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY, 7-8. B. McQuade, ... 3
Mr. Eve's HERITAGE, Brace 4

Not run: Shell Out 9-0.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths. 1|2 length, and 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 0 2|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 17, and Rs. 34 for places

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1936. and all Horses in Class II.

Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's BLACK PERIL, 8-9, Brace 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's MYTHICAL MONK, 8-5, Selby 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's IRISH BROADCAST, 7-9, H McQuade 3
The Maharaja of Parlakhimedi's DESERT HERO, 7-7, Marrable 4

Not run: The Nun 8-4.

First tote paid Rs. 65 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 16. and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by F. J. Pratt.

THE ROYSTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. M. Clarke's LYON'S MAIL, 9-0, C. Hoyt 1
Mr. Gemini's GARDEN WARBLER, 8-2, Harding 2
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's THURLESTONE, 7-12, Evans 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's SILVERTOFF, 7-11, Mendoza 4

Not run: Mananna 8-2, Curialistic 7-12.

First tote paid Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 22. Rs. 90 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300 A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's AJID, 8-3, Obaid 1
Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegamwala's HAKIM PASHA, 9-2, Northmore 2
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN, 8-10, C. Hoyt 3
Dr. S. K. Pillay's FAIR PLAY, 8-8, Kassim Hassan 4

Not run: Havana 8-8, Full Moon 7-11.

First tote paid Rs. 70 for win, Rs. 41, Rs. 70 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

M. C. C. DRAW WITH NEW ZEALAND

Home Team Collapse After A Spell Of Bad Luck

WELLINGTON, March 27.

Resuming their first innings this morning against M. C. C., after Good Friday's respite, New Zealand Eleven made 224 for seven wickets at lunch.

There was ill-luck in store for the home team and all their remaining three batsmen were dismissed after lunch for a further score of only 41 runs.

They were thus all out in their first innings for 265 runs. Following on the New Zealanders had scored 163 runs in their second innings when the match was drawn.

M. C. C. (1st Innings) ... 427

NEW ZEALAND XI (1st Innings).

Kerr, c Voce, b Allen 0
Hadlee, c Ames, b Allen 20
Wallace, b Allen 16
Vivian, c Ames, b Voce 88
Page, c Sims, b Voce 50
Moloney (not out) 42
Tindill, b Voce 5
Weir, b Voce 0
Roberts, b Allen 10
Dunning, b Sims 5
Cowie, c Hammond, b Verity 2
Extras 27

Total 265

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Voce 4 for 50; Allen 4|56; Verity 1|40; Sims 1|53; Hammond 0|26 and Worthington 0 for 13.

The New Zealand XI, following on, had made 63 for 4 at tea.

NEW ZEALAND XI: (2nd Innings).

Kerr, l.b.w., b, Allen 2
Wallace, b Voce 7
Vivian, l.b.w., b Voce 0
Page, c Voce, b Hammond 2
Hadlee, l.b.w. (N) b Hammond 82
Moloney b Sims 18
Tindill (not out) 24
Weir b Hammond ... 7
Roberts b Sims 2
Dunning c Hammond b Sims 1
Cowie, s Ames b Sims 4
Extras 14

Total at close 163

Bowling: Voce 2/19, Allen 1/28, Hammond 3/31, Verity 0/36, Sims 4/35.—Reuter.

CLASH BETWEEN POLICE & STRIKERS!

SINGAPORE, March 27.

Two Companies of the Punjab Regiment of 280 men fully equipped with 8 Lewis guns, left Taiping, by special train, for Batuarang, where a clash occurred last night between the police and the strikers, in which one striker was killed and several injured. 33 were arrested. Strikers of Malayan Collieries previously refused the management's counter-offers to their demands including the immediate release of 38 rubber strikers arrested on March 14.—Reuter's Special.

One Killed In Police Firing

Factious Clash Over Village Temple

BANGALORE, March 27.

One person was killed and several injured as a result of the police opening fire on a mob in a place near Mayasundra village, Tumkur District.

It appears that each of the two parties in the village claimed the exclusive right to worship in the local temple. Excitement ran high and resulted in a clash between the two parties.

The police finding the situation uncontrollable, it is stated, opened fire.—A. P.

STRENGTHEN FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

CALICUT, March 26.

A resolution attacking the Government's policy in regard to the unemployment problem and setting forth the immediate demands of the unemployed, was passed at a public meeting held at the Town Hall on the 21st with Mr. P. Narayanan Nair in the chair.

The President referred to the problems of unemployment and poverty prevailing in the country at present and condemned the indifferent policy of the Government in that direction.

In his opinion, these problems could find a solution only in a State of Socialism and he appealed to the audience to work for strengthening the fight for complete independence that was now being carried on by the Congress. —United Press.

DISTRICT BOARD ELECTION ECHO

MADURA, March 25.

In the petition filed by Mr. Valiappa Chettiar against Mr. Muthiah Chettiar's election to the Ramnad District Board from the Naikuppai Division, the Election Commissioner has received a telegram from the Government cancelling their previous stay order, wires the Madura correspondent of the "Indian Express" (Madras). The petitioner's counsel was therefore directed to proceed with the arguments.

The petitioner's counsel has filed a petition for issuing notice of contempt of court proceedings against the Government stating their interference was illegal and unconstitutional.

Arguments are proceeding.

It might be recalled that the Government of Madras issued an order on 19th March directing stay of further proceedings in the petition.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE ON T. B. IN LONDON

MADRAS: March 26.

Dr. P. V. Benjamin, of Arogyavaram, will represent India and the Coloured Races at the Empire Conference on the Care and After-centre of Tuberculosis, to be held at Overseas' Houses, London, from May 3 to 8 under the auspices of the Overseas League and Papsworth Village Settlement. The Marquis of Willingdon will preside.—United Press.

The Calcutta Corporation decided to-day to give a civic address to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, sanctioned Rs. 1,000 to meet the expenses in this connection.

Hacked Body In Train Trunk

MADRAS, March 26.

News has been received here of a gruesome discovery made in a train at Puri station.

It appears that soon after the arrival of a passenger train at that station, a trunk was found unclaimed in a third class compartment.

The Railway staff on opening it, discovered the dead body of a Hindu male, aged about 40, wrapped up in pieces of gunny. Both the hands were found cut and the head severed. The man, who appeared to be an Andhra, appears to have been murdered with a sharp weapon.

Vigorous police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

Arrangements For Admission Examination Of Hindu 'Varsity

BENARES, March 27.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University has appointed a Committee with Pandit Ramnarayan Misra, Superintendent, Admission Examination as its Chairman to make arrangement for the accommodation health medical aid and other requirement of candidates for the Admission Examination.

The girl candidate will be separately accommodated and will be looked after by a Lady Superintendent.

Candidates and guardians are advised to communicate with the Superintendent Admission examination Benares city. The Central Hindu School where the examination will be held and its surroundings where the candidates will be accommodated are free from plague.

The Anantapur District Board has unanimously resolved to observe April - as "Anti-Constitution Day," and to close the District Board office, as also schools and other institutions under its management.

ACUTE FAMINE IN SOUTHERN DIVISION

BIJAPUR, March 27.

The Commissioner, Southern Division is visiting Bijapur on 2nd April to study the famine conditions here. Famine is growing acute. The next three months will be very hard for rayats and it is likely that Government will be obliged to declare famine instead of scarcity.

The sitting of the Assam Legislative Assembly has been fixed for April 7, and the Upper House for April 8.

CHANDRIKA

Only for March

Half Price For Tonics For You

DATTA MAKARDHWAJ VATI NO. 3:—Best tonic for wealthy [illegible] of retention is a painful disease [illegible] people often use wrong kinds of medicines to cure it. This medicine is an aphrodisiac, tonic as well as remover of lack of retention. It contains no injurious drug. Price Rs. 8 for 16 pills, sample Re. 1 for 2 pills. A cheaper medicine for the same purpose is Aksir No. 12. Its Price is Rs. 3 for 60 pills, sample 20 pills 1|-.

AKSIR NO. 16:—An all round constitutional tonic; rejuvenates the entire system, vitalises the heart, brain, liver, kidneys, etc. It cures polyuria, and stops phosphates, urates etc., passing with urine. The best for extremely hot temperaments. Price Rs. 4 for 32 pills; Rs. 2 for 16 pills. Those who cannot buy this can send for Aksir No. 34(a). Its price for 32 pills is Rs. 2 and sample -|8|- for 8 pills.

AKSIR NO. 49:—It is a tonic producing natural retentive power. Its strengthening effect is generally felt after 6 hours. Price Rs. 7 for 32 pills, sample 4 pills Re. 1.

GULDANA:—This is in powder form. It is given to those who suffer from complaints accompanied with constipation. It removes constipation and cures Spermatorrhoea. Price Re. 1 for 15 tolas.

AKSIR NO. 26, GOLD BHASMA:—Tones up the whole system brain and heart and is also a tonic. Price 1st quality Rs. 80 per tola, 1 masha Rs. 7. Second quality Rs. 40 per tola. (25 per cent. concessions will be allowed on 1st quality and 10 per cent. on II quality).

AKSIR NO. 39:—This Tonic is for the debilitated and worn-out body. It builds the muscles, strengthens the brain, removes head-aches, giddiness, dullness of sight, weakness of memory caused by nervous exhaustion and wastage of bodily fluid and cures these diseases too, if they are present. Price Rs. 2 for 20 tolas, sample As. 8.

AKSIR NO. 45:—When the feebleness comes just before or after commencing, this medicine has a good effect. Price is Re. 1.

AKSIR NO. 53:—Prepared only from herbs, produces natural retention and imparts vigour. Dose 1 to 2 pills. Price Rs. 2 for 40 pills, sample -|8|-.

AKSIR NO. 12:—Those suffering from Prematurity will find this a unique curative. Like other medicines it does not affect the potency, but along with increases it. Price Rs. 3 for 60 pills, sample 20 pills Re. 1.

FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION SEND FOR

TILA NO. 14:—There is hardly any Tila which possesses the magic qualities of our No 14. It blows the spirit of life into weakened and impaired tissues and muscles and gives sufficient strength and vigour to them. Price Rs. 6, sample Rs. 3.

Manager, AMRITDHARA PHARMACY, AMRITDHARA POST OFFICE, 27, LAHORE.

Agents for Bombay Presidency:—CHIMAN LALL P. SHAH, Princess St., Bombay.

"Flagrant Denial Of Civil Liberties"

"Perfectly Peaceful And Legal Protest Interfered With"

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement:—

"I have just seen that the police commissioner, Calcutta, has issued prohibitory orders against meetings, processions and organising "hartals" in the Calcutta area. He says he had done this because the Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party has issued a militant appeal for a "hartal." What this particular appeal is I do not know, but the police commissioner should know that the "hartal" for April 1 has been organised under the directions of the National Congress, and is perfectly peaceful and even a legal way of protesting against the new Constitution. His interference is significant, in showing that this Constitution in no way affects the police raj under which we live, especially in Bengal. The old order continues by whatever name we call it, and it is this old order that we combat and seek to end.

"The reaction of the people to the new Constitution becomes still more obvious when the heavy hand of police comes down to prevent us from giving peaceful and constitutional expression to it. I hope the people of Calcutta will express their resentment of this flagrant denial of Civil Liberties, and April 1, will witness their peaceful but determined resolve to end this Constitution and march in line with the Congress to our goal of freedom."—A. P.

ISLAM'S MESSAGE OF FREEDOM & EQUALITY

Bombay Celebrates "Hussein Day"

The Muslims of Bombay set up a welcome precedent for every community to follow, when they celebrated the "Hussein Day", in honour of Imam Hussein, the hero of Karbela and a great Muslim martyr, as an inter-communal function, on Saturday evening.

The vast hall of Kesar Baug, was brilliantly lit up with over-hanging chandeliers and arches of coloured lights for the occasion. A vast concourse of Muslims gathered in their thousands to honour the memory of the Islamic hero. In the absence of Dr. Dastur, N. M. Dhalla, owing to illness, Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria presided. Syed Ibrahim Razvi, Mr. Sitaram Sharma, Moulana Abdul Bari, "Shaida", Mr. Lalita Prasad Shad and Moulana Jaffar Sekander addressed the gathering.

The function began with recitations from Quran-e-Shareef. Messrs M. A. Jinnah, K. M. Munshi, Moulvi Syed Mohamed and others who could not be present, sent messages.

GREAT MARTYR

Mr. Jinnah in his message characterised Imam Hussein as the embodiment of courage, conviction and sacrifice, and added that his was an example which every Muslim youth ought to follow. Mr. Munshi said that Hussein's name was inscribed in the roll of honour as a great martyr in the cause of humanity.

The President, in the course of his speech, said that, at a time when Arabia was torn by mutually warring tribes, Islam had brought its message of brotherhood, which was to prove the salvation of Arabia and of the whole world. Hussein was a member of the Prophet's family who had sacrificed his life, to save Islam from extinction.

He recalled the incidents of the battle of Karbela, when a small band of 72 men under the leadership of Hussein had opposed the armies of Yazid and Movavia and had been mercilessly butchered. He went on to eulogise the faith in the defence of which these men had sacrificed their lives.

ESSENTIALLY DEMOCRATIC

Islam was essentially a democratic religion. There was, in it, no distinction of high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned. All were alike and all were free. The history of the world showed that many countries which had fallen low, had revived again, and achieved eminence, when they followed the message of Freedom and Equality that Islam taught. That was the path to salvation, and not by treading on the other people's right. He said that Islam meant Independence and an Islami meant an "Insaphi".

Professor Razvi, in a spirited speech, recalled the glorious deeds of the hero. He described how, in the field of Karbela, Hussein had laid down his life to save Islam for mankind. Islam was the religion of Freedom and Equality. It had come to give a taste of Freedom to the world, but, unfortunately, the days came, when Arabs began to make slaves of others. Islam had come to establish equality, and the Arabs had begun to bring back their distinctions. In those dark days, Hussein came to save Islam and its honour. By his labours and his sacrifice, he had made the whole world his debtor.

HUSSEIN'S TEACHINGS

People thought that the mighty of arms and equipment would ever rule the world. But Hussein had showed that devoted men inspired by faith could defy the greatest army. Exposed to the burning sands of Karbela, tortured by hunger and thirst, what strength was it that moved these men to deeds of heroism; what power was it that had inspired them to great sacrifice?

It was faith in Allah. It was faith in the teaching of Islam. They had fought and died for God. for Justice and for Islam

Continuing, the speaker said that, if Islam had taught one lesson, it was, not to worry about material power, not to worry about majorities and minorities. He had heard a great deal of talk, that Muslims were in a minority in India and would be annihilated by the Hindus, unless they had this, that and the other—by way of safeguards and protection. But he felt that, as long as they were inspired by a love of righteous things and were devoted and disciplined, not even the whole world, put together, could do them any harm.

SUBLIME SELF-SACRIFICE

Mr. Seetaram Sarma stressed the spirit of sacrifice which had animated Hussein. Hussein stood for Truth and Justice, whereas Yazin stood for Untruth and Injustice; and, though devoid of food and water for three days on end, Hussein had refused to take an oath of allegiance to Yazid and had sacrificed himself at the altar of Truth and Justice. By this sublime act of Self-Sacrifice, he had given a lesson for every community in the world to follow.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks.

SOLE AGENTS

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AVAILABLE FROM ALL DEALERS

18 Years Martyrdom

and now

SIX YEARS FREEDOM

from

ASTHMA

118, Elliott Road,
Calcutta 15. January 1937.

Frugtneit & Co,
Sliplus House.

Dear Sirs,

Kindly give the bearer who is a friend of mine a sample outfit of your Hau-mas-bro Asthma Cure and Liverine as I am very anxious that he should try them.

I take pleasure in informing you that I was a Martyr to Asthma for a period of eighteen years and have tried every preparation on the market for it with only temporary relief, and at times with no result whatever.

I have also during this period been under the treatment of Sir Leonard Rogers whose treatment improved my condition but failed to cure me. I suffered on for a few more years until I took up a course of your Hau-mas-bro and Liverine, which gave me the relief I desired from the first dose, this encouraged me to persevere with the treatment for about six months.

I am glad to inform you that for the past six years I have had no signs of an attack and am steadily increasing physically.

If this letter would help to convince my fellow sufferers I shall be glad, and you may make whatever use you like of it in this connection.

Yours faithfully,
(R.C. INGLIS). R C Inglis.

If you suffer from Asthma, no matter how long standing, do not despair.

HAU-MAS-BRO.

Is able to cure you as it has cured others. Taken strictly as directed in the instructions accompanying each bottle, it never fails to give relief and ultimately to cure.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Agents:— **BELI RAM & BROS.**
304, Princess Street, Bombay.

Distribution: Frugtneit & Co., 5 Dalhousie Square (B.C.) Calcutta, from whom a trial outfit may be had for 5 annas in stamps.

NEW YORK COTTON 18 POINTS UP

Chicago Wheat Strong But London Markets Closed

BOMBAY, March 27

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet and featureless.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton was firm on renewed trade and foreign buying.

BULLION MARKET CLOSED

The Bullion market was closed.

WHEAT STRONG

Wheat was strong on better foreign cables. Other commodity markets were closed to-day.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. Wall Street was quietly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1937

New York, March 27

Previous closing	13.95
To-day's opening	14.04
Difference ff	plus 09
To-day's closing	14.13
Difference	plus 18

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1937

Liverpool, March 27

Previous closing	7.71
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 244-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 27

Cotton developed considerable steadiness on improved demand from local and foreign interests with some trade buying but the general enquiry was restricted by holidays abroad.

Trading in May commenced at 14.04 i.e. 9 points higher than previous closing. Prices rose on better cables from abroad which induced good local and foreign buying while renewed buying and trade buying caused further rise with May finally closing at 14.13 with a rise of 18 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 27

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (14.10/14.10) 14.08/14.04
July (14.01/14.00) —
October (13.52/13.51) —

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 27

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American March (7.75) closed
American May (7.75) closed
Egyptian March (12.03) closed
Egyptian May (12.18) closed

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 27

The market was closed to-day

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.40 3/4. The market was moderately active on som escattered buying business on the whole was restricted by holiday abroad.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 27

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS CLOSED

Bombay, March 27

Almost all London markets were closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 27

The following were to-day's opening rates.

General Motors (dol 64 1/8) dol 63
N Copper Mining (dol 63 7/8) dol 63
U S Steel Common (dol 118 3/4) dol 117 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 145 1/2) dol 145 1/2

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 27

Previous closing	4.88 19/32
To-day's opening	4.88 17/32
To-day's closing	4.88 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 27

Previous closing	4.88.57
To-day's opening	4.88.57
To-day's closing	4.88.61

FRANC RATE

London, March 27

Previous closing	106.38
To-day's opening	106.38
To-day's closing	106.35
Difference	—.01

LONDON GOLD

London, March 27

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-4) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 27

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.88.57 and after remaining steady closed at 4.88.61

Franc opened at 106.36 with no important variations with tendency steady and closed at 106.36.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.030) 8.030
New York on Bombay (36.89) 36.92
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 7/8) 0.91 3/4
London on Milan (92.80) 92.82
London on Shanghai (1-2 21/32) 1-2 21/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER

London, March 27

	Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 9/16d.	closed
Forward	20 5/8d	closed

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 27 10-0 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	53	1	0
Silver 1st settlement	50	13	0
Silver 2nd settlement	51	0	0
Gold ready	35	3	9
Gold 1st settlement	35	3	9
Gold 2nd settlement	35	3	9
Sovereigns	22	6	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 27

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	5	15	6
Wheat September	5	15	6
Linseed May	8	5	0
Linseed September	8	9	0

The tone was steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET MORE ACTIVE

Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 27

The money market experienced rather more active and tighter conditions under the influence of revenue payments and good demand for holiday currency. Despite the usability of money however, the average rate for treasury bills registered the lowest level for some time. This was mainly due to bills being popular for the end of June maturity.

Wall Street opened irregular

ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

Mahatma Elected President For Three Years

WARDHA, March 27.

The All-India Spinners' Association has re-elected Mahatma Gandhi, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Shankerlal Banker as President, Treasurer and Secretary respectively for the next three years.—A.P.

FIXING OF GOLD PRICE IN U. S.

No Truth In Rumour

(Special To "Chronicle.")

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With regard to persistent rumours in American markets for fixing the price of gold with a view to stabilise international currency, it is reliably understood that there is no truth whatsoever in the rumour.

Gold prices declined one anna and the rate was quoted at Rs. 35-2-6, but later on recovered to Rs. 35-3-9.

Bharat Insurance Company, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Head Office: LAHORE.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.
PATRON.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia.
CHAIRMAN.

Business in Force Exceed Rs. 5 Crores. || Life Fund Exceed Rs. 1 Crore 80 Lacs.

Claims Paid Exceed Rs. 1 Crore 42 Lacs.

BONUS

WHOLE LIFE Rs. 22-8.
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Bharat Insurance is prepared to share your risks and bear your burdens if you only allow it to do so. It has stood firm as a rock for over forty years and has brought peace and plenty to thousands of homes rendered desolate by the ravages of disease and death. Bharat Insurance exists solely for the benefit of its policyholders and that is how it justifies its existence. It has various policy schemes, suiting every purse and every purpose.

Buy A Bharat Policy And Be Care Free.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

MUSLIMS ARE "BACKWARD"!

Travancore Classification Based On Educational And Economic Consideration

TRIVANDRUM, March 27.

The term "Depressed Classes" is not, hereafter, to be used in Travancore in official correspondence or for other Government purposes. The Government have sanctioned the term "backward communities", viz., communities backward educationally and economically, being substituted for the term "Depressed Classes" for Government purposes. It is understood that a re-classification of communities will be made and communities, which though not classed as depressed now, are backward in education or in economic status may be classified as 'backward'. On the other hand, communities, which hitherto have been classed as 'depressed' but have made sufficient progress to justify their being treated otherwise will be dealt with accordingly.

As an example it is not unlikely that Muslims, though they are advanced from the industrial and economic points of view, will be treated as 'backward' from the point of view of English education and the education, of their women, and there will doubtless be similar cases with regard to other communities.—A P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT PANIPAT

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 27.

A private message received from Panipat states that a communal riot has broken out there, with the result that a few houses are burnt. The extent of the loss of lives and property has not yet been ascertained.

A WARNING!

IT IS HARMFUL TO USE TOOTH PASTES WHICH FOAM EXCESSIVELY IN THE MOUTH!

For, soap in solution, splits hydrolytically and liberates alkali, which is harmful to gums and mouth. Ask your physician!

But now you have NOVA Dental Cream which contains just the necessary soap to cleanse all crevices and remove particles of food which decay, and this soap is so manipulated as not to foam and not to react alkaline.

EASILY THE MOST SCIENTIFIC TOOTH-PASTE. YOU CAN BUY TO-DAY; YET A BIG TUBE FOR SMALL MONEY. AT ALL STORES & DEALERS.

THE NOVA COMPANY;
Bombay 21.
Selling Agents:—
Rangnekar and Palekar
Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

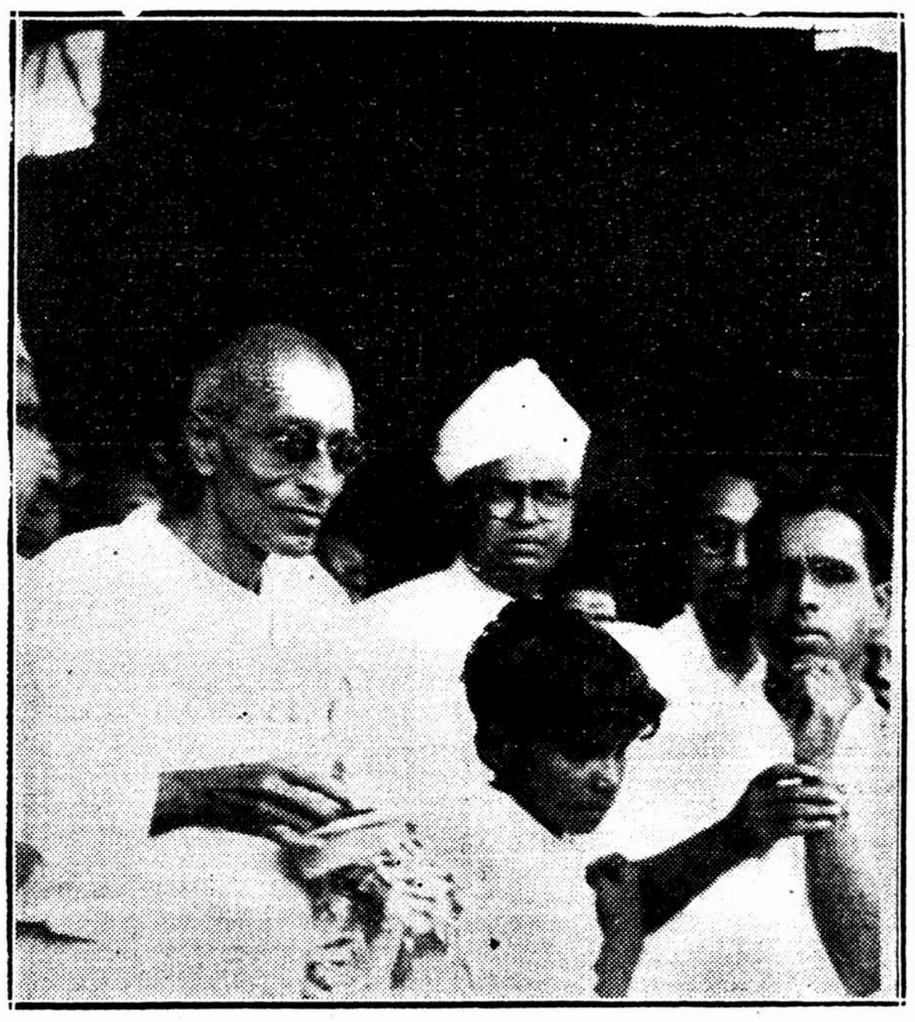
Muslim "Shovel" Brigade Raided

NEW DELHI: March 27.

A large Police force, headed by the City Magistrate and several Police officers, raided this morning the Gandhi Grounds, where about 1,000 Khaksars (a Muslim organisation on military lines, its members bearing shovels), have been camping for the last four days, it is stated, for their annual rally.

The Police removed the Khaksars' tents, searched their persons and took into custody about a dozen of them.

Ever since their arrival here, the Khaksars have been camping on the Gandhi Grounds without the permission of the Municipal authorities.—A. P.



Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari (left) leader of Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Assembly. Snapped with the invitation of the Governor of Madras, in his hand, on arrival at Madras Central.

Rajaji Refuses To Form Ministry

Mahatma Declines To Say Anything On Situation

MADRAS, March 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari had ten minutes' interview with the Governor this afternoon. After he left the Government House, the Private Secretary informed pressmen that Mr. Rajagopalachari had declined to accept office.

A statement is being issued by the Private Secretary. Mahatma Gandhi interviewed by the Associated Press declined to say anything.—A. P.

U. S. A. BANNER FOR SPAIN

Presented As Symbol Of Solidarity With The Legal Govt

VALENCIA: March 27.

On behalf of the Socialist Party, the United States banner was presented to Senor Delvayo, the Foreign Minister, by Mr. Sam Barron who said the party sent the banner as a symbol of its solidarity with the legal Government of Spain.—Reuter's Special.

Japanese Refuse To Shorten Their Guns

TOKIO: March 27.

The Foreign Minister has handed to the British Ambassador, the Japanese Government's reply declining the British invitation to adhere to the fourteen inch gun calibre limitation.—Reuter's Special.

Sussex Cricketer Found Shot Dead?

LONDON, March 27.

The Sussex Cricketer, Albert Relf, was found shot dead, at Wellington College Cricket Pavilion, where he was employed as a coach.—Reuter's Special.

SINO-JAP. COTTON AGREEMENT

Five Year Plan To Increase And Improve Cotton Production In China

TOKIO: March 27.

An understanding between Chinese and Japanese cotton industrialists is reported to have been reached during the recent Japanese economic mission to China, whereby they will co-operate in improving and increasing cotton production in China under a five-year plan, which will yield a surplus of ten million piculs for export to Japan after satisfying the home demand. It is also reported that China hopes eventually to export enough cotton to Japan to supply one half of Japan's present imports of raw cotton from America and India, which at present amount to the annual value of 900 million yen.—Reuter's Special.

OBSTACLE IN NAVAL SHIP-BUILDING?

LONDON, March 27.

Fears that a naval rebuilding programme will be hampered, have been caused by the decision of 2,000 engineers employed in Wiliam Beardmore Company, Glasgow, to strike at noon to-day, in support of the claim for increased wages. The men concerned were employed at the Parkhead Forge, where men are working night and day, for months, on heavy forgings, for all parts of the country. Much of it is connected with naval building, as also "Queen Mary's" sistership, Number 552. The men are determined to fight their claim irrespective of official backing of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Full effect of the stoppage will not become apparent until Tuesday.—Reuter's Special.

MUSIC NEAR MOSQUE QUESTION

RATNAGIRI, Mar. 27.

Six Hindus and 13 Muslims were slightly injured following a clash between the communities over the stoppage of music in front of a mosque.

It is stated that the Hindus were taking out the annual holi (Hindu religious day) procession this evening, when near the Killa Mosque, Muslims took objection to music. People rushed to the spot and excitement prevailed Brickbats were exchanged and lathis were out.

The police rushed to the spot, arrested some people, snatching away lathis and knives, and restored order.

Quiet prevails now and as a result of the intervention of the Magistrate, it is stated that an understanding between the Muslims and the Hindus has been reached.

VILLAGE YOUTH GIVES FIGHT TO DACOITS

LUDHIANA, March 27.

A serious armed dacoity occurred in the village of Manekwala. A gang of four dacoits, who were armed with pistols and other weapons, raided the house of a goldsmith at dusk. The goldsmith on the pretext of disclosing his properties shut himself up inside a room, whereupon the dacoits forced entrance into another room and belaboured the women of the household and pulled away their ornaments. Attracted by their cries a brave youth out of the assembled villagers jumped into the courtyard and gave fight to the dacoits killing one on the spot. The others escaped. Three villagers were seriously wounded in the fight.

The police have recovered a twelve-bore revolver and ammunition from the dacoit who was killed.—A.P.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Each copy issued during the month of March will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
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Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

ARE WE THE ACCUSED?

(Continued from page 1)

the mess he has made of his sex-/ love marriages; they disapprove of mixed marriages; they disapprove of this and disapprove of that; in fact they disapprove of everything and make as much noise as as possible in the process.

We try to smother and suppress sex until it breaks out in spots and every day the newspapers are full of the suicides of young men and women who, if you come to the bottom of it, all were really not "Unsound of mind" but in plain words suffered from sexual starvation.

Take Bombay as an example. Don't you think there is more vice in Bombay than in London? Pardon me for mentioning it, but have you ever passed through the Red Light District of the City and seen the pitiful sights? Can you, or even if you tried, could you suppress all this?

It is because we have not got a correct perspective of Sex that our women are so backward and so 'useless'. There is no doubt about it. Our women, at least, the great majority of them, are absolutely useless except for the purposes of breeding. That is why we have a colossal population—sort of prolific breeders—and so little of the stuff that goes to the making of real intelligence.

It is because our women are so out of tune with the rest of things that they are still machines for producing babies 'ad nauseam' and have no other significance whatsoever—not even a 'spiritual' one. That is why—at least, one reason why—Indians in England sometimes bring back their Landladies' daughters much to the disgust of the sex-starved 'kill-joys' in this country.

A Huge Grave

It is because of all this that we are becoming a sex-starved nation and our whole physical development has consequently been retarded. In any case rigid ascetism does not get one anywhere; it, on the other hand, leads to a whole lot of perversions, which you know perfectly well 'do' exist in this country without my having to tell you so.

Just because the 'England-returned' has the courage to tell you a few home-truths, sometimes tactlessly, but all the same with the idea of helping you to get out of the rut, you turn round and abuse him and rave at his immorality, when it is really you who should be persecuted; when it is you who should be tried for having a soul which is as narrow as God can make it and for not seeing things in their true perspective.

Bertrand Russell in one of his books says: "Orthodoxy is the grave of Intelligence". In India it is the grave of some three-hundred million people who, however, die convinced of their spiritual superiority—even though they may have been killed in Communal riots!

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

There is a lady who loves flowers and calm skies and all beautiful things, yet cannot see them because she is nearly blind and has to look through other people's eyes: but she is very courageous and wants to trouble those other eyes as little as possible.

In order to do this she goes for a little walk by herself every day. It is a path she has found out that goes in and out among the blocks of houses, and so lies that she need not step off the kerb once.

Day after day she takes this walk, and smells all the nice things in the gardens, and hears all kinds of things that people with sharp eyes never hear.

It never occurred to her that other people saw her. How could she know that in more than one house a boy or a girl said, "Look mother, there's the lady".

Sometimes she walked a little more slowly, and then those who noted her passing by felt sorry.

One day she was taking her walk as usual when she saw, very dimly, a girlish figure dressed in white Khaddar standing at the corner. She looked as if she was waiting for someone. The lady was passing by when she became aware the maid was walking toward her. Then she heard a kind voice say:

"Good-morning. I just wanted to tell you to be very careful, going down there. You know where the tree in that garden overhangs the path? The boys have been lopping the branches, and they've left one half-down on the path. I thought you might not see it, and I thought I'd just tell you". Before the other could say anything the busy little figure had darted off.

The lady went on with a swelling heart and tears in her eyes, thinking how beautiful human kindness is, and how wonderful sympathy is, and how it comes up like flowers in unexpected places.

Soon she came to the garden where the boys had been busy, and sure enough, there was a branch lying low across the path. It was shady just there under the tree, and the lady might quite easily have had an unpleasant fall. She stepped carefully over the barrier, still hearing the kind words of warning.

The day was brighter for her because of that loving thought of somebody she does not know; she had one more flower of kindness that will never die, offered by an unknown hand.

The world takes no notice of those who are hale and hearty: it leaves them to rush on and fend for themselves. But as soon as someone falters by the way there is a hand outstretched.

It is a lovely world, in spite of all!

NAWROZE GREETINGS

Dada heartily thanks all those Parsi Sisters and Brothers who very kindly remembered to send him Nawroze Greetings.

He wishes everyone of them and the other readers a very happy time throughout this New Year and the whole life!

"THE SPIRIT OF A CHILD"

If there is anything that will endure
The eye of God because it still is pure,
It is the spirit of a little child,
Fresh from His hand and therefore undefiled.
Nearer the gate of paradise than we,
Our children breathe its airs, its angels see.
And when they pray, God hears their simple prayer,
Yea, even sheathes His sword in judgment bare.

THE MESSAGE OF THE FLAG
(By Mrs. Kapila Thakore)

The Congress was celebrating its Golden Jubilee. Every house had a flag flying. Every street had a garland of flags. Every car that passed you on the road, every man, woman and child that you met in the street carried a flag. A simple little girl wondered and said to herself: "Why should I also not hoist a flag in my little room?"

She bought a flag and brought it home. She took a stick and tied the flag to it. She went to the window and hoisted her tiny flag.

Suddenly the flag began to wave at her. She felt abashed. She asked: "Why do you wave at me? I am only a small thing. Wave at Babu Rajendra Prasad, the great President of the Congress. Wave at Mahatmaji, the saintly soul of India. Wave at Jawaharlal, the idol of young India. Wave at Sarojini Devi, the Cuckoo voice of India. I am but a simple girl. Why do you wave at me and mock me?"

And the flag replied: "Why should I wave at them alone? You are as much a part of me as they. I am the flag of the nation. I am the flag of the rich and the poor, the big and the small, the master and the servant. I shall wave at all alike."

And in a sudden fit of good humour the flag began to tell its story:—

For years I was longing to be born. England has a flag. France has a flag. Germany has a flag; and so also Russia, Japan and Turkey: Every nation, big or small has a flag. And I said to myself, "Why should not India a big and ancient nation also have a flag of her own? The puppet princes of course have their flags. The Mussalmans wave their green flag with a crescent moon and the bhagwa flies over the Hindu temples. But there was no flag of India as a whole. There was nobody to give me birth.

The Indian National Congress was born and I had some hopes. But those who met there only delighted in the Union Jack and gloried in their loyalty to it.

Gokhale came, Besant came and Tilak came. Besant even made a mention of me. But it was only Gandhiji who was destined to give me birth

Gandhiji thought of me and gave me shape. I was to be the flag of India. I was to represent all the communities. I was therefore to be white, green and red.

The white stood for the small communities.

The green stood for the Mahomedans.

The red stood for the Hindus.

The more must respect the few; and the few must respect the more. The white, green and red must therefore each have equal space.

The spinning wheel would give bread to the poor. The spinning wheel must therefore be on the flag as the bread-giver of the poor.

India had decided to wear only Khadi. I must therefore also be in Khadi.

This was the shape Gandhiji gave me. I was first hoisted at the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921. Thousands of such flags were hoisted everywhere.

But a flag cannot be made by one person. It must sink deep into the hearts of the people. It must be soiled with the blood of its martyrs. And this happened three years later at Nagpur.

Some officer of the King could not stand me. He ordered that I should not be carried in certain streets of Nagpur.

This was an insult to me. And

"PET AMONGST PETS."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

As long as the mother lets her three-and-a-half-year old child shampoo her hair herself, she is quite contented, as these lathery pictures would indicate. No, it isn't fright that's making her hair stand up on end, just a generous application of suds. Then along comes mother to spoil the bathing party. As mother's brisk fingers make work out of play, the child starts to whimper and then lets out a full-throated cry as the spray washes away all that nice fluffy lather.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

an insult to me means an insult to the whole nation. Hundreds of youths came from all parts of India to defend me. Batches of young men—and even little boys—

THE OWL.

The tawny Owl
Is on the prowl;
He calls as he goes,
As every one knows,
"Tu-whit, tu-whoo,
Tu-whit, tu-whoo"
The night for me,
The day for you.
—(Sent by Bro. K. Narayanan).

would march in the prohibited area carrying me on their shoulders and would be sent to prison. The Government at last got tired of arresting and I became dearer to the people.

The Civil Disobedience movement came in 1930. Then I had become an eye-sore to the Government. The police seized me from wherever I was found. Men, women, and children tried to defend me but found themselves in prison or had their heads broken.

I became a rare sight, but soiled with the blood of the martyrs and filled with the memories of valour I sank deeper into the hearts of the people.

But then a different kind of trouble arose. The different colours in me represented different communities. The Sikhs thought there should be a separate colour for them. And it seemed there would be no end to other communities claiming separate colours for themselves. I was therefore given new colours. This is how you find me to-day.

The orange in me stands for valour and sacrifice.

The white in me stands for peace and truth.

The green in me stands for faith and courage.

The spinning wheel in blue in the middle stands for the hope of the toiling masses.

This is what I am: The flag of the nation. The blood of martyrs —men—women—little boys and girls has made me what I am.

And I shall be what you will make of me.

If India is strong I shall be strong,

If India is great I shall be great,

If India is free I shall be free,

If India is honoured I too shall be honoured.

And that is why I wave at you for my hope is in little boys and girls like you. As you grow, so shall I grow with you

—From "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

A JOLLY SCOUTS' PARTY.
(Photo sent by Hasan Reza).

A GOOD EXCUSE

Girdhar came strolling into the playground just as all the other scholars were marching into school.

"Girdhar", cried the teacher. "Why is it you arrive late every day?"

"Well, Sir, you always ring the bell before I get here!" replied Girdhar.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

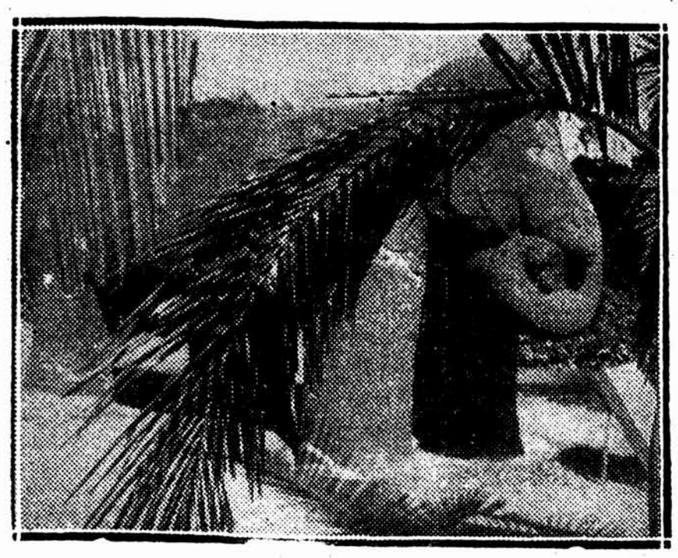
If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A LITTLE GIRL'S GOOD TURN.
(Photo by H. G. Ropewalla).



THE ELEPHANT IN STONE.
(Photo by H. G. Ropewalla).

A Rebus

THERE is just one thing that nearly every school-child dreads above everything else, the degree of his dread depending on just how well he has learned and remembers his lessons.

What is this bugbear of the schoolroom? Solve the rebus shown in the drawing and you will know. The position of the six letters in relation to one another suggests the missing word.

(For solution see page 48)

The Proverb in the Letter Maze

A CERTAIN very attractive young lady has a very charming personality which makes her the recipient of a great many compliments. However, she is wise enough to know when the compliments paid to her are sincere and when they are otherwise. When the fine words spoken to her are otherwise than sincere she repays those whom she thinks are guilty of insincerity by giving them a word maze puzzle to solve.

The solution of the maze is a rebuke to the insincere, as it consists of a certain familiar adage which very aptly applies to them. Start with a certain letter in one of the 25 squares, move from square to square in any direction and spell out the words that form the maxim.

I	S	R	T	A
T	Y	T	E	L
E	H	R	F	S
F	O	O	F	L
O	D	F	O	O

(For solution see page 48)

A Box Full of Riddles

WHY is the manager of a brewery in which all the employees are permitted to drink their fill always a very busy man?

* * *

2. What kind of love is it when a man worships at the feet of a girl?

* * *

3. Why is a chimney-sweep always well pleased and happy in his work?

* * *

4. What man always has more work to do when the lights go out unexpectedly?

* * *

5. What man is discharged every day, but never loses his job?

* * *

6. Why is the writer of dramas that are never produced likely to become very dull?

* * *

7. What is the difference between electricity and lightning?

(For solution see page 48)

Easy Magic With an Orange

THE amateur magician picks up from the table an orange, cuts open one end of the fruit and pulls from it a long piece of colored ribbon. This trick, which never fails to amaze and mystify an audience, is performed as follows:

The ribbon previously has been threaded to a very large needle. The conjurer coils the ribbon and holds it in his left hand, which is beneath the table, with the needle pointing outwards.

The magician picks up the orange with his right hand and as he transfers the fruit to his left hand, he presses it down on the needle which passes through the center of the orange. As the conjurer cuts the orange he takes hold of the needle and draws it out of the fruit, bringing the ribbon with it. He hides the needle in his right hand as he pulls it out of the orange with the ribbon attached. He continues to pull until all the ribbon is out. As he smoothes out the ribbon he detaches the needle and secretes it

'WHERE DO WE EAT'

(Continued from page 6)

(otherwise a frankfurter sandwich), a cup of coffee and a piece of pie. There are thousands of restaurants who provide fast service and reasonably tasty service to patrons who are content to perch on stools along counters while they dine.

One phenomena of the restaurant business of the past few years has been the transition of drug stores into restaurants. The change started when drug stores put in soda fountains. The soda fountains put in sandwiches. The public liked the rapid service and, presumably, the food, and the drug store restaurants grew—and still grow.

Another phenomena of the day has been the development of the cafeteria—the self service restaurant. Originally the advantage of the cafeteria was the greater speed of the service and the apparent economy of the elimination of waiters. It has been apparent, for a long time, that the success of the cafeteria idea has been very largely due to the fact that a great many people like to wait on themselves—that they like to see what they are going to eat before they order.

The cafeteria derives from the Swedish smorgasbord—although it might have been inspired by very similar features of a buffet lunch. The first self-service restaurant in this country seems to have been in a club for working girls in Chicago, in the middle nineties. The name "cafeteria" came out of Spain by way of Cuba. It was not until about 1905 however, that the first public cafeteria was started in Los Angeles

AUTOMATIC CAFETERIAS

Cafeterias have taken many forms—perhaps the most unusual being the automatic restaurants in some of the larger cities. The diner arms himself with a handful of nickles and a tray. He puts his nickles into slots and turns knobs. Doors in the wall open and available to him are the dishes he selects, kept hot and clean. He places a cup under a lion's head, inserts his nickle—and the lion obliges with coffee. The automatic restaurants are almost alone in one peculiarity—they are frankly eating places and eating places only, for smoking is taboo. The diner eats and goes!

The automatic cafeterias are almost alone in demanding pay before the dish is served. So that counter people need not handle money, however, most cafeterias use some system of having checks punched to indicate the amounts purchased. The diner picks up a check on his way in and surrenders it—with payment—as he completes his selection of food or as he leaves.

Various schemes have been adopted to circumvent the dishonest souls who try to cheat the restauranteur—a favourite method of cheating being the employment of more than one check. That gong that rings so pleasantly when you take your check upon entering your favourite cafeteria is to make it rather difficult for you to take more than one check. It works, too!

One chain of cafeterias has another idea. The diner takes his tray and wanders about, from counter to counter, collecting the food he desires. As he leaves, he tells the cashier the amount of his bill (he has to keep the amount in his head) and his figure is accepted. There is a certain amount of surveillance, of course, but it is not aggressive. Faith in human nature seems well justified.

One curious thing about the restaurant business is the curious forms which small restaurants—and some not so small—have taken. The lunch wagon was, originally, literally a lunch wagon, which would move from place to place. When traffic was light the proprietor parked his wagon where business was to be found—and took it home at night. As traffic increased he was forced off the streets—but his restaurant kept its wheels. Today there are thousands of so-called lunch-wagons—some even with never-used wheels—which maintain the form of wagons while being permanent, stable buildings. The lunch wagon, however is only one of the many peculiar forms of restaurants—a few of which are pictured.

RHEUMATISM

This famous 8 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end.. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit.

EADE'S PILLS

FROM ALL CHEMISTS.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Stockist: P M. ZAVERI & Co., Princess Street.

EYE TROUBLES ?

Try "EYEVANOE-Special" challenged medication for CATARACT. "EYEVANOE-Ordinary" for acute and chronic eye-diseases. Success guaranteed,—otherwise price refunded. Price Rs. 3; Literature FREE. RESEARCH CHEMICAL WORKS, Chatra, Gobardanga, Bengal. (B.C.)

WEIGHT-LIFTING

Continued from Page 3

man's" game. Competitive weight-lifting demands as great a mastery and skill as these two forms demand. Of course, in a sense boxing and wrestling are superior to it because in them the resistance offered is human which is made complex by deception and cunning. But the resistance of a dead weight is by no means easy to overcome, as some variations of lifting are complicated to the greatest degree. The combination of strength, co-ordination, balance, etc., make weight-lifting as thrilling a sport as any other. If there is pleasure in overcoming an intelligent and skilful human opponent, there is pleasure as well in overcoming the resistance of a huge weight in a particularly complicated style. Lightning decisions have to be made in boxing and wrestling, similar decisions have to be made in mastering a weight too from the point when a contact is made till the elbows are securely locked to fix the weight overhead.

There was a time when weight-lifting was accused of slowness, it is still made by people who do not know what weight-lifting really is. Take for instance the two hands snatch lift. In it a barbell is taken overhead from the ground before one actually realises that the weight-lifter has started his game. The weight is reached, it is made to travel up, and when it does so the lifter splits his legs in the twinkling of an eye like a pair of spring steel; the weight goes overhead, is securely fixed and the lifter regains his erect position. All this happens in a split second. And in this lift prodigious weights have been lifted. The world's professional record is 312 lbs., held by Charles Rigolout, and the amateur record is 297-1/2 lbs., held by Ronald Walker.

ABOUT THE STRAINING OF THE HEART.

The lay opinion that weight-lifting strains the heart is based on unalloyed nonsense. If weight-lifting gives herculean development and if it succeeds in strengthening every part of the body, it is an illogical conclusion to make that it leaves the heart in an undeveloped and weak state. Swimming, supposed to an innocent pastime, lays as much strain on the heart, and the swimmer is less prepared than the weight-lifter to bear that strain. Swimming has taken a greater toll of human lives than all the athletics taken together. Some years ago a number of champion weight-lifters were examined by a board of medical men in England and not a single person was found with a defective heart.

It is such a scientifically planned system of exercise that a middle-aged person can take it up with immense profit. Instances are not rare of persons beyond sixty performing their daily exercises with the aid of weights.

ITS LIMITATIONS.

There is a lot of difference between barbell exercise and weight-lifting. Although everyone can go in for barbell work the line has to be strictly drawn in regard to weight-lifting. Being a very strenuous form of physical culture it is required of its follower that he should have plenty of nutritious food and rest. A weight-lifter in whose case these are not assured has no right to go in for it. If he cannot undertake the proper repair of broken tissues he had better desist from it, otherwise a wasting disease and quick death are sure to get hold of him. This is also true of wrestling, if not of boxing.

Puzzle Game of Authors

IN the shaded bee cells write the letters of the surnames of six famous writers, three of whom were American and three British. These names are to be read clockwise around the black center. To aid you in guessing these literary celebrities, fill the remaining cells with letters spelling the words defined below. The initial letter of each name and word is given. Here are the definitions:

TOP ROW: 1. Formal display or exhibition. 2. An inquiry sent out for a missing article.

MIDDLE ROW: 1. A casting off of allegiance. 2. (Law) Capable of being disposed of at will or pleasure as an office. 3. Courteous in manners. 4. That which is the source or essence of life. 5. A four-wheeled covered vehicle with the top divided into two sections to be let down or thrown back.

BOTTOM ROW: 1. Combined. 2. To turn as a wheel around an axis.

A further clue to the identity of the authors is given by the words scattered about the background design. If arranged in the proper order they designate the titles of six books written by the authors whose names are to be found.

(For solution see page 40)

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

PUNJAB WOMEN AND CO-OPERATION

Household Economy Class Proves A Great Success

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Co-operative Department of the Punjab has been trying for some years past to organise the women of the Province on co-operative lines with a measure of success of which it may well be proud, says a Press Note.

This year the department started something new, namely, a class for members and office-holders of women's societies to teach them the principles of co-operation, household economy and other subjects. This class was held at Gurdaspur from January 18, 1937 to January 28, 1937, and was attended by 72 women members and office-holders of societies. Lectures were delivered by the educational and female staff of the co-operative department and the ladies were explained the work of women's uplift.

The lectures covered a wide field and touched almost all aspects of home life. thrift, sanitation, hygiene, first aid and cottage industries. Co-operation amongst women in India and abroad was also discussed. The interest taken by those who attended the class exceeded all expectations. Every lecture was followed by lively discussion and it was most interesting to see the clash of views of old and young about the various aspects of home life.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

One of the results of the class was to convince the women of the usefulness of the part that they can play in bettering the social and economic life of the people. A proposal to organize a women's Industrial Society was adopted. Forty-two women enrolled themselves as members and paid the contributions. The society will undertake the work of sewing and knitting and will it is hoped produce goods of sufficiently standard quality for the market. Mrs. May, has very kindly agreed to give the members lessons.

This work of its nature is experimental and it is hoped that other centres will soon be organized.

KESARI'S
THREE GEMS
LODHRA
Uterine Tonic
CURES: Painful, irregular, excessive and scanty menstruation; Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Cough, Asthma, Head-ache, Back-ache, etc.
AMRITA
Blood Purifier & Tonic
CURES: Anaemia, Indigestion, Constipation, Brain-fag, Debility, Palpitation, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of memory, Sexual Debility, Dimness of vision, Dizzy head, Venereal and Skin diseases, etc.
ARKA
Ideal Fever Cure
CURES: All kinds of fevers including Influenza, Typhoid, Malaria, etc. Also cures enlargement of Spleen and Liver.
Ask for literature
KESARI KUTEERAM
EGMORE, MADRAS.

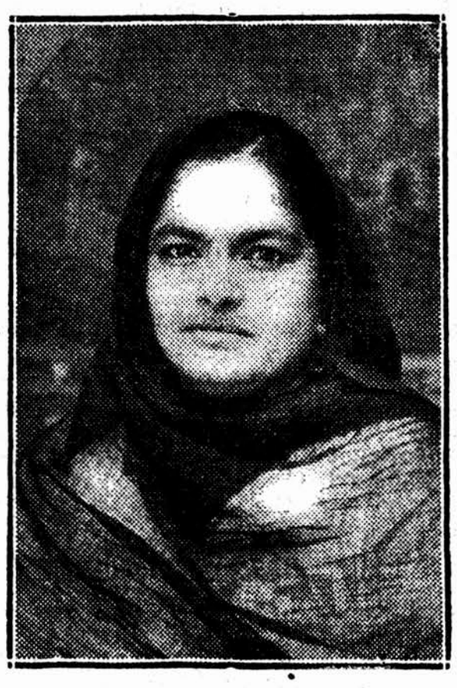
Search For Beauty Through The Ages

Ladies Of Ancient Greece And Rome Were As Fastidious About Their Toilette As The Modern Women

There is nothing new under the sun, everyone admits, but somehow they don't really believe it.

Take beauty parlours, plastic surgery and first aids to beauty generally. They are not new, but are as old as the Roman Empire and before. writes an "American Woman" journalist.

A recent estimate disclosed the rather startling fact that something like dol. 160,000,000 a year is spent on beauty aids in America Most certainly that is a very tidy sum for tidying up the women. It is no wonder that they have the reputation for being well groomed.



Comrade Raghbir Kaur, who stood on the Communist ticket, was elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in the last General Election.

Women who never do anything to their hair but keep it clean, and many who manage to do their own shampooing, should be appreciative of their blessings, but chances are they never give the matter a thought, unless, perhaps, it is to wonder how busy women ever get the time to spend hour upon hour being waved and coiffed and beautified generally.

ALWAYS.

But women have always spent a very considerable part of their time in the hands of experts whose serious mission in life is to make them more sightly.

Women of to-day are no more vain than the ancients. The ladies of ancient Greece and Rome went in for beauty treatments in a big way.

Listen to this from a recent account of the beauty culture of the ancients.

"The principal street of the city of Capua was filled with shops for the sale of unguents, perfumes and toilet preparations, and an ample supply of these was, of course, to be found in Rome. The beautification of wealthy women was accomplished in their homes. They had their own beauticians, male and female slaves, 'cosmetae' and 'ornatrices.' Slaves who were expert hairdressers brought high prices, many of them having been trained by masters in the art. But woe to the slave who bungled! A jab in the arm with a sharp needle might be the penalty."

ANCIENT BEAUTY PARLOURS.

But all women did not have slaves skilled in make-up tricks There were beauty parlours then as now to which the ladies repaired for repairs; and there were still other women who learned, even as you and I, to do their own.

In those far-off days women were presumably far more expert than the average women is to-day They could dye their hair any colour they wanted and dress it in a dozen very alluring ways. That was at least eleven more than the average woman can now manage successfully. They painted their eyes and eyebrows and were expert with rouge and a plastering process in which some sort of dough was used. It was the "facial" of the times.

Roman gentlemen also spent a great deal more time beautifying themselves than our men do, although it cannot be said that men to-day are exactly neglectful of their looks. We have no figures available on how much is spent in barber shops, but I am sure it is a very considerable sum.

Mrs. L. Krishnaswami Bharathi who was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly by the Dindigul Women's Constituency in the last General Election.

Husbands have quite a time getting accustomed to the changes a visit to the hairdresser's usually brings. A new coiffure undergoes considerable family inspection and discussion. Men are suspicious of change and as a rule do not take kind to made over ladies especiall when they suited them in the first place.

The same spirit of restlessness, or whatever it is, that sends a house-wife to rearranging her possessions and so changing the appearance of a room actuates the woman who is forever seeking a new way of doing her hair or a new slant to her eye-brows.

Women love change and feel impelled to make a try at the newest trick in make-up because they are aware of the competition of women who make a point of using all the latest beauty aids.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

youthful and springlike effect is enhanced by short net gloves with flowers—a rose, a bunch of primroses—on the wrist.

This is an attractive and wearable type of dress that will, no doubt be much worn later on when the wholesale clothing trade has set to work on it. In the meantime, the new spring clothes in the shops are notably different from last year's. Shoulders are square but not accentuated as before, coats are beltless with scrolled edges instead of wide revers and very fitted at the waist, skirts are shorter, shoe fronts higher, bags have long handles, and there is soutache and gold thread embroidery in scroll and leaf designs. "Lightning" plastic zipps indiscernibly fasten all kinds of clothes As someone said to me after the Paris "openings": "I believe they have forgotten how to sew on hooks and eyes!"

BUTTERFLY CLOTHES FOR WOMEN

New Fashions In Vogue In London

(From A Woman Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A butterfly to most people is just an insect. To Schiaparelli, one of the dress designers who create the world's fashions, it has been the inspiration of her whole collection of new models, shown in London. There are butterflies in print on fabrics, in coloured celluloid looking as though they had alighted for a moment only on hat or skirt, and in sequins. There are butterfly fans, butterflies on gloves, and butterflies as hair ornaments. Butterflies in black outline on a white dress are so large that they can scarcely be discerned in one glance. On another white evening frock they are small, and naturally coloured, and as evenly spaced as in a collector's drawer. Variety of treatment is naturally endless, and the theme is sometimes merely suggested by the brilliant sequined epaulettes in butterfly shape on a black dress or a net evening coatee with "wings" falling softly from the shoulders.

A single butterfly printed on one side of the bodice of a plain black gown is most effective, while a black velvet three-quarter length wrap simple enough for any woman to copy is distinguished by a bright butterfly ornament perched on the shoulder.

NEW DINNER FROCK.

An innovation is the "little girl" dinner frock, with an hour-Glass silhoutte and a wide skirt floating over stiffened petticoats well above the ankles. The

(Continued in Col. 3)

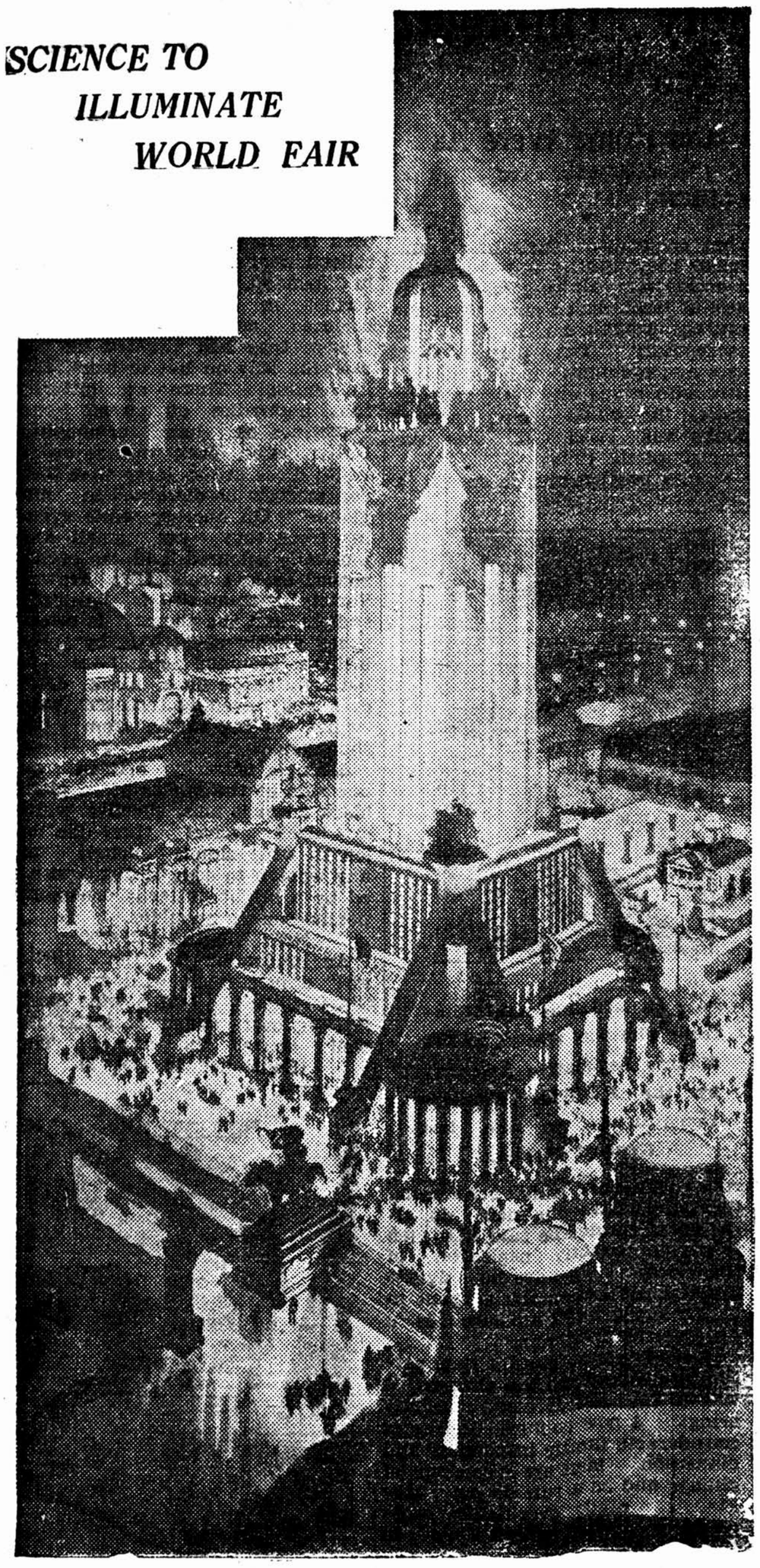
Try the Daggett & Ramsdell Creams as I did -

and you will see your skin become softer and lovelier every day

See for yourself the difference that these Creams will make in your complexion. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream penetrates deeper .... cleanses more thoroughly.... softens, smooths, and nourishes your skin.... as no other cream you have ever used. No matter what face creams you are now using .... won't you, just for your complexion's sake, try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream today?

Daggett & Ramsdell

SCIENCE TO ILLUMINATE WORLD FAIR



An epoch in illumination, transcending the effects obtained in the accentuation of architectural masses and details of buildings by light at the Century of Progress—accounted its outstanding achievement—is to make the impending New York World's Fair long remembered after its edifices have been consigned to the wrecking crews.

Such is the aim and the hope of the progenitors of this ambitious enterprise to commemorate, in 1939, the sesquicentennial of George Washington's inauguration as the first president of the United States.

Here is the manner in which Grover Whalen, president of the exposition, summarizes the effort to create a "design in light" that will set new standards in illumination:

"Our engineers have in mind bold steps for this undertaking," Mr. Whalen said. "It is our hope that scientific discoveries still on laboratory shelves can be pressed into service, made practical and put into actual use on a major scale in the proving ground of this Fair. It is our hope that the illumination of the Fair will result in the development of new and improved methods and equipment that will live long after the Fair has closed."

The lighting effects will be worked out, not on paper, but in four-dimensional actuality by the use of a large scale model of section of the grounds, Mr. Whalen said. An experimental laboratory also has been set up in the Empire State Building, where studies will be made with a view to more effective combinations of construction materials, surfaces and illuminants

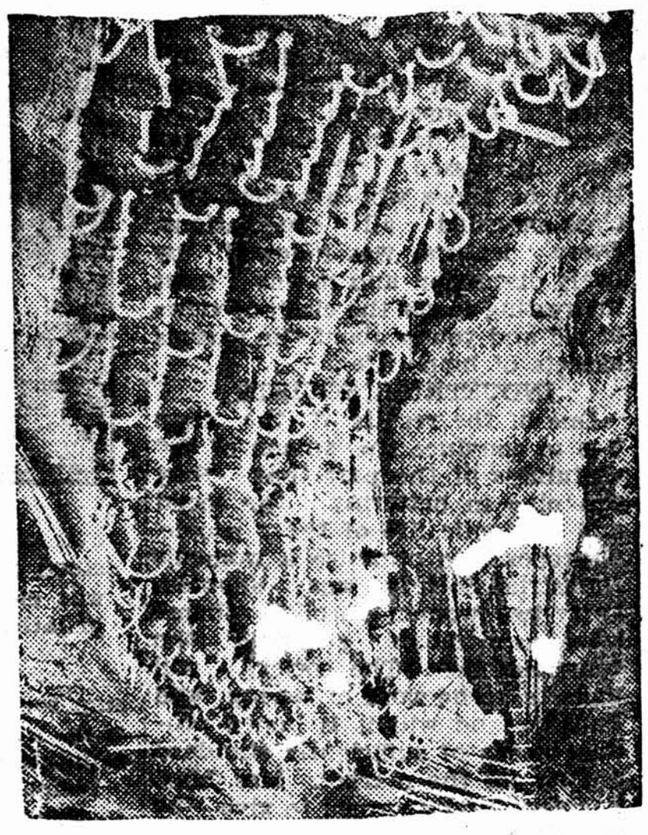
Bassett Jones, electrical engineering consultant to the fair corporation's Board of Design, explained that the lighting effects would be so arranged that the "theme building," focal point of interest in the fair, also would be the magnet of the entire plan of illumination—a hoped-for consummation which is graphically illustrated by Artists Louis Biedermann's conception of an imposing keynote structure and its environs, at the right. as it would appear when illuminated.

"And in This Corner"-- an Electric Fan

THIS is no age for sentiment, and practicability rather than practise obtains first consideration. It has been some years since sanitary legislation retired the roller towel, which acquired especial fame, and lots of other things less ethereal, in the print shop. And now its less grimy sister of the prize ring is to follow suit, this time in favor of a portable electric fan. This innovation has been introduced by the British air force at recent bouts it has held and has won instant popularity. It gives the gasping gladiator a more abundant supply of oxygen in the one-minute breathing space between rounds; it spells less exertion for the seconds entrusted with the job of frantic fanning (and sometimes theirs has been a greater exertion than that employed by the principal in the fight) and—most significant of all, perhaps—there won't be any towel to throw into the ring. The Queensberough rules committee hasn't met yet to meet that situation—and, of course, it wouldn't do to throw the costly fan equipment into the ring to signify that a much-pummeled fighter has had enough.

Engineers Froze Earth to Halt Landslide

FIRST guess wrong! No, this is not a fantastic fungus growth on the edge of a cliff. They are the exposed sections of brine pipes which ingenious engineers set into the moving earth as a landslide threatened a serious delay in the construction of the $63,000,000 Grand Coulee dam, largest in the world, which is part of the federal reclamation project in the Columbia River basin. This almost incredible engineering feat, comparable to the technique of a delicate surgical operation, prevented the collapse of the Eastern edge of the excavation and the dumping of 20,000 cubic yards of earth into the bed of the dam. Already the wall was sliding when it was frozen into immobility, enabling the engineers to continue their attack on the rock underneath.



'Radio Voice' Names '12 Greatest Inventors'

WHILE 1,000 banqueters celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the American patent system, a voice from the sky, projected from a transport airliner, announced the result of a secret ballot the diners had taken to determine the twelve greatest inventors.

Here's the list, together with the inventions:

Robert Fulton, steamboat.
Eli Whitney, cotton gin.
Samuel F. B. Morse, telegraph.
Charles Goodyear, vulcanized rubber.
Cyrus Hall McCormick, grain reaper.
Elias Howe, sewing machine.
George Westinghouse, air brake.
Alexander Graham Bell, telephone.
Thomas Alva Edison, electric lamp, phonograph, motion pictures and many other devices.
Ottmar Mergenthaler, linotype.
Charles Martin Hall, process for making cheap aluminum.
Wilbur Wright, co-inventor with his brother, Orville, of the airplane.

Electric Blanket Is Latest

A POSSIBLE solution to the problem of uncomfortable sleepers, who either wear themselves out beneath a heavy load of blankets or wake shivering under too few, is presented in a new electric comforter.

Plugged into a household circuit, it obviates the necessity for any other form of covering, yet automatically keeps the sleeper comfortably warm regardless of any changes in the temperature of the room.

Unlike ordinary heating pads, the comforter will give a gentle warmth over a large area, replacing the heat loss from the bed. It is coordinated with atmospheric changes, so that it reacts with the rise and fall of the thermometer.

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"The Maiden Disguised As A Peasant Girl"

(Continued from page 12)

sky received his neighbours with the utmost courtesy and kindness, invited them to view his garden and menagerie before dinner, and led them down a small path which had been carefully swept and sprinkled with sand. In his heart old Berestov was grieved by the wasted labour and time employed in such a useless enterprise, but for courtesy's sake he kept quiet. His son shared neither the pleasures of the far-sighted landlord nor the rejoicing of the self-loving anglomaniac. He impatienly awaited the appearance of his host's daughter about whom he had heard so much. Although his heart, as we know, was already occupied, nevertheless the young beauty had always held a place in his imagination.

Returning to the dining room all three sat down together, and while the old men were recalling anecdotes and incidents from their army days, Alexei was thinking about the role he ought to play in Liza's presence. He decided that an attitude of cold indifference in all events would be the most suitable and prepared himself for this role. The door opened; he turned his head with such indifference and proud carelessness that the heart of the most experienced coquette would undoubtedly have been shaken. Unfortunately, instead of Liza, there entered into the room the elderly Miss Jackson, powdered and corsetted as usual, with cast down eyes and a little book in her hand. Alexei's beautiful military movement was completely wasted. He had hardly gathered himself together when the door again opened and this time Liza entered.

All stood up; her father began to introduce the guests when suddenly he stopped and bit his lips. . . Liza, his olive skinned Liza was powdered to the ears, with eye-brows painted heavier than those of Miss Jackson herself; artificial locks of hair, far brighter than her own, were piled higher than Ludwig XIV's wig; her sleeves a la l'embecile stuck out like the hooped petti-coat of Madame Pompadour; her hips were pressed as tight as the letter X, while all of her mother's diamonds that were not yet mortgaged at the pawners glittered on her fingers, neck and ears.

Alexei could never recognize his Akulina in this funny looking, glittering maiden. His father bent over her hand and Alexei, with great reluctance followed him. When he touched her little white fingers it seemed to him that they were trembling. Meanwhile he noticed her booted leg, which was intentionally put forward with all possible coquettishness. To some extent this reconciled him to the impression created by the rest of her decorations. As far as the powder and the eye-blackening are concerned, frankly, at first sight he did not notice them, nor did he detect them later.

Grigory Ivanovich remembered his promise and did not show any signs of surprise, but his daughter's prank seemed so funny to him that he could hardly keep himself from laughing. The finical English lady, however, was far from being in a laughing mood. She guessed that the powder and eye-blackening had been stolen from her bag, and the true red caused by her anger began to ooze from beneath the artificial whiteness of her complexion She threw several burning glances in the direction of her young friend, who, pretending that she did not notice anything at all, was seeking to postpone all explanations to some more suitable time.

They sat down to the table. Alexei continued to play the role of an absent-minded thoughtful man; Liza looked very prim, spoke through her teeth as though singing and spoke only in French. Her father kept gazing at her all the time, trying to understand her purpose, but finding it all very amusing, while the English lady was very angry, but kept quiet. Only the elder Berestov alone found himself quite at home, ate enough for two, drank to his heart's content, laughed his usual laugh and from time to time started lively conversation laughing at the top of his voice.

At last, when they had gotten up and the guests had departed, Grigory Ivanovich gave vent to his laughter and questioned his daughter. "Why did it occur to you to make a fool of them? But do you know what?...The powder suits you very much. I don't want to go into the secret of ladies' toilettes, but in your place I would have started powdering long ago, but, of course, not heavily, but using a little less."

Liza was quite satisfied with the success of her trick. She embraced her father, promised him to think about his suggestion, and ran off to calm the excited Miss Jackson, who, with great difficulty, agreed to open her door and listen to her explanations. It was a shame for Liza to show herself before strangers with such a sunburnt face and she had not had time to ask her permission...She was sure that good and kind Miss Jackson would forgive her, etc. etc...Miss Jackson, finally convinced that Liza had not been trying to make a joke of her, was calmed, kissed Liza and, as a token of their reconciliation presented her with a small box of English powder which Liza accepted with expressions of sincere thanks.

The reader can well imagine that on the following morning Liza did not hesitate to come to the meeting in the woods.

"You were at your master's house yesterday?" she asked Alexei as soon as they had greeted each other. "What do you think of the maiden?"

Alexei replied that he had not noticed her.

"What a pity," Liza sighed.

"Why?"

"Because I wanted to ask you if it is true as they say..."

"What do they say?"

".....is it true, as they say, that I resemble the maiden?"

"What an absurd, thing to say! she's the ugliest of the ugly in comparison with you."

"Ah sir, it is a sin for you to speak thus. Our Miss is such a white-skinned, such an elegant, lady. How can I be compared to her?"

Alexei swore to her that she was better than all the white-skinned misses and in order to prove it to her, began to describe her mistress with such funny expressions that Liza laughed from the depths of her heart.

"But," she said with a sigh, "although the mistress is funny, yet I am an ignorant illiterate fool in comparison with her."

"Ah," said Alexei," yes, that's something about which to be distressed. But if you wish, I can teach you to read and write."

"Really," cried Liza, "let's try it."

"Let us begin right now, dear."

They sat down and Alexei pulled a pencil and a note-book out of his pocket. Akulina learned the letters surprisingly quickly and Alexei was surprised by her cleverness. The following morning she tried to write! In the beginning the pencil would not obey her, but after a few minutes she began to draw the letters quite decently.

"What a miracle," cried Alexei. "Our lessons are progressing quicker than by the Lancaster system."

And indeed, on the third lesson Akulina was spelling out "Natalia the Nobelman's Daughter," interrupting the reading with aphorisms which she took from the story and with which she painted all the pages, leaving Alexei quite wonder struck.

The week passed and a correspondence began between them. A hollow in an old oak tree was chosen as the post-box and Nastya secretly performed the duties of the postman. Here Alexei brought his letters written in big letters and in the same place he found, on plain blue paper, the scrawlings of his beloved Akulina, who seemed to be becoming more used to better composition of language, and her thoughts were noticeably progressing and becoming more polished.

In the meantime the acquaintanceship between Ivan Petrovich Berestov and Grigory Ivanovich Muromsky grew and soon developed into friendship. This was due to the following fact: Muromsky often thought that with Ivan Petrovich's death all of the estate would go to Alexei Ivanovich, who would thus become one of the richest landlords in that district, and there was no reason why he should not marry Liza. In his turn, the elder Berestov, nothwithstanding the fact that he confessed to his neighbour's extravagance (or in his opinion, English foolhardiness) did not deny his many remarkable qualities, for example, his great ability. Grigory Ivanovich was a near relative to Count Bronsky, a man who was well-known and very influential. The count could be of great use to Alexei, and Muromsky (so thought Ivan Petrovich) would undoubtedly be very pleased on the occasion of his daughter's being married in such a suitable manner.

Each of the old men planned this in his own mind, but soon they spoke about it to each other, embraced each other and promised to work it all out in order, each working from his end. Muromsky had to face some difficulty: to persuade his Betsy to make closer acquaintance of Alexei, whom she had not seen since that remarkable dinner. It looked as though they did not like each other, particularly since Alexei had not visited Prilutschina again and Liza always went to her room whenever Ivan Petrovich would honour them with his visits. But, Grigory Ivanovich, thought, should Alexei visit their house everyday, then no doubt Betsy would fall in love with him, since such is the order of things supposed to be and "time accomplishes everything."

Ivan Petrovich was less disturbed about the success of his plans. On that very same evening he called his son into his cabinet, lit his pipe and after a moment's silence, said: "Well Alyosha, why do you no longer speak about the military service? Do you no longer care for the hussar's uniform?"

"No, dear father," replied Alexei," I see that you do not want me to join the hussars and it is my duty to obey you."

"Very good," answered Ivan Petrovich. "I see that you are an obedient son. I also do not want to impose my will on you...do not want to force you...immediately... in the civil service...At the present time I intend to have you marry."

"With whom, dear father?" Alexei asked with much surprise.

"With Lizaveta Grigorievna," the old man replied. "She's an excellent bride, is she not?"

"My dear father, I do not yet think of marrying."

"You don't need to think. I've thought for you and decided."

"It is your command, but I do not like Liza Muromskaya at all."

"You will like her afterwards. 'Bear and forebear.'"

"I do not feel myself capable of making her happy."

"Her happiness is not your worry. What do you consider your parent's command in this manner ...well, well."

"As you like, but I do not want to marry."

"You shall marry, or I shall curse you and, God is holy, I'll sell the estate, spend every penny and not leave you anything. I give you three days' time in which to consider, in the meantime don't show your face to me."

Alexei knew that when some idea had come into his father's head, it was, as the saying of Taras Skotinin has it, "Could not be scratched out even with the nails." But Alexei resembled his father and it was just as difficult to persuade him. He went to his room and began to think about the limits of parental authority, about Lizaveta Grigorievna, about his father's threat to make him a beggar, and finally about Akulina. For the first time he realized clearly that he loved her passionately. The romantic idea of marrying the peasant girl and living by his own labour came to him and the more he thought about this decisive step the more he found it to be reasonable.

For some time their meetings in the woods had been interrupted because of the rainy weather. He wrote a letter to Akulina in clear handwriting and with the most flaming expressions informed her of the disaster which was threatening them," and then and there offered her his hand. He took the letter immediately to the three hollow post-box and then went to bed feeling quite satisfied with what he had done.

The following morning, Alexei, strong in his intentions, went to Muromsky in order so speak to him openly. He hoped to appeal to his broad-mindedness and to win him over to his side.

"Is Grigory Ivanovich at home," he asked, halting his horse at the Prilutschina manor.

"No sir," replied the servant, "Grigory Ivanovich went away early this morning."

"I'm so sorry," Alexei thought, then aloud he asked, "Is Lizaveta Grigorievna at home?"

"Yes sir." Alexei jumped off of his horse, gave the reins to the servant and went into the house without being announced.

"Now everything will be decided," he thought, approaching the drawing room, "I will explain it to her herself."

He entered.....he was paralyzed! Liza...no, Akulina, dear olive-skinned Akulina, dressed not in a sarafan, but in a white morning dress, was sitting at the window reading his letter. She was so occupied that she did not hear him enter. Alexei could not keep himself from crying out. Liza was startled, raised her head, cried aloud and intended to run away. He caught her and stopped her.

"Akulina, Akulina!" Liza tried to release herself.

"Mais laissez—moi donc, Monsieur; mais etes—vous fou?" she repeated, turning aside.

"Akulina, my dear friend Akulina!" he cried, kissing her hands. Miss Jackson, the witness of this scene, did not know what to think. At this moment the door opened and Grigory Ivanoch entered.

"Oh-ho," said Muromsky, "it seems that the matter is already settled between yourselves....."

The reader will relieve me of giving superfluous descriptions of what followed.

(THE END.)

DEAFNESS

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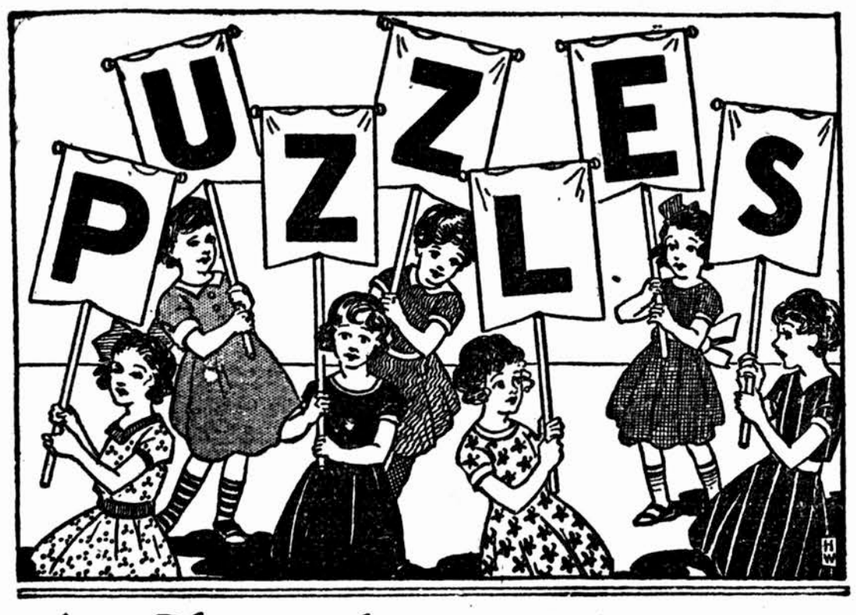


A Sleepless Charade

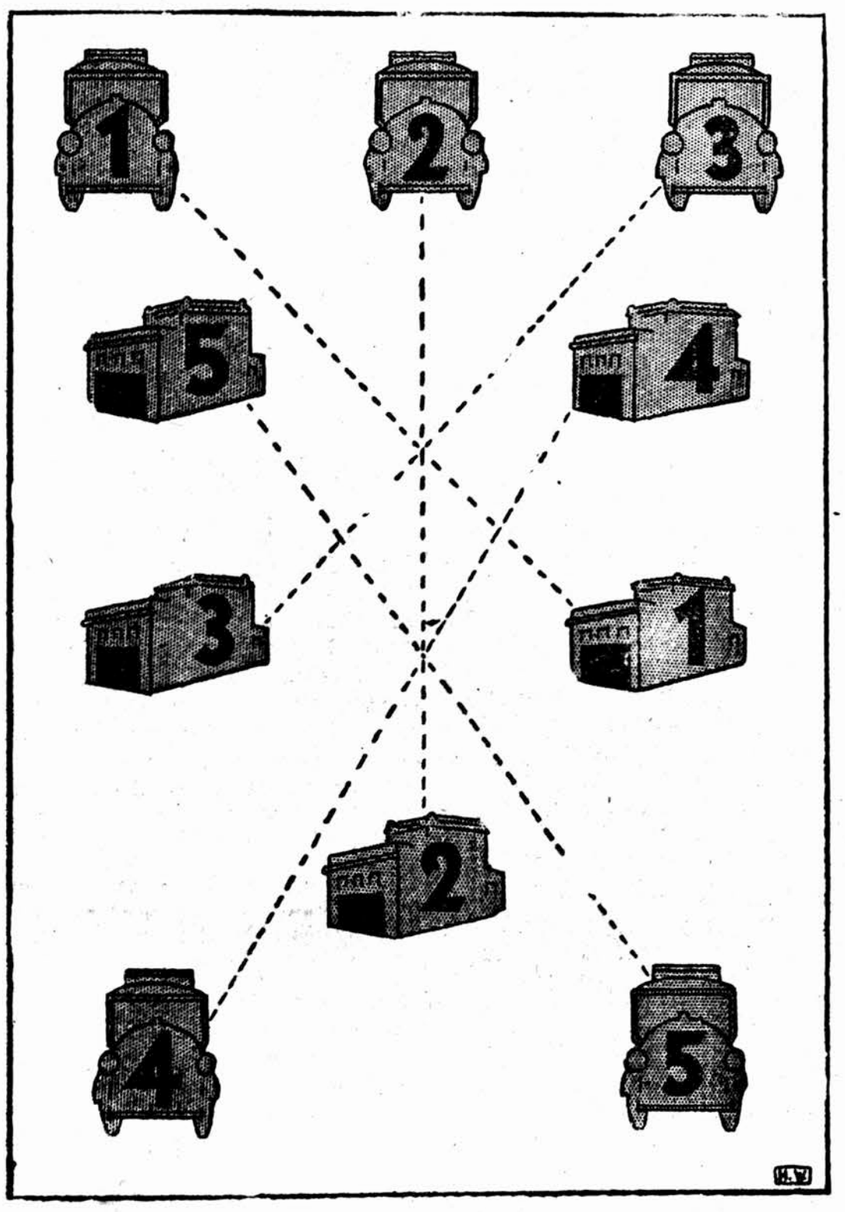
NO sooner does Pamela get settled for a good night's sleep, when in walks her sister, Sue, and turns on the light to read. She could do nothing about it but evolve the following poetical complaint:

"Back * * grandma's childhood days,
Folks had simpler living ways.
People bought from the oil-man
Illumination by the * * *.
Then the night was used for sleep,
Save, when vexed with problems deep,
Students the midnight oil did burn
******* of foreign kings to learn.
All this is past, and now instead,
Electric lights gleam overhead,
While girls the ********** use
Frivolous novels to peruse."

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words which form a charade, the first three uniting to form the last.

(For solution see page 48)

Find The New Bus Routes



The town of Dizidale was practically in oblivion during the nineteenth century, as it lay far away from any railroad and was reached only by a washed-out dirt road. Then came the automobile age and Dizidale suddenly blossomed into life. First one and then more motor bus routes broke the isolation of the little town which was rapidly becoming a great city. As each new bus line opened up, it chose a terminal somewhere in Dizidale with the result that the lines crossed each other and added to the traffic problem which had become a nightmare to the city fathers.

In the fall of 1936, one of Dizidale's citizens was elected to the state senate and this native son promptly secured governmental aid in financing a new set of roads. The problem was then up to the highway engineers how to built five roads along which the bus lines could operate without at any point crossing each other.

The buses in the illustration show the points at which the bus lines enter the city. The buildings show the locations of the bus terminals and the dotted lines indicate the situation of the present roads.

Can you connect the five buses with their terminals by means of five lines that do not cross one another?

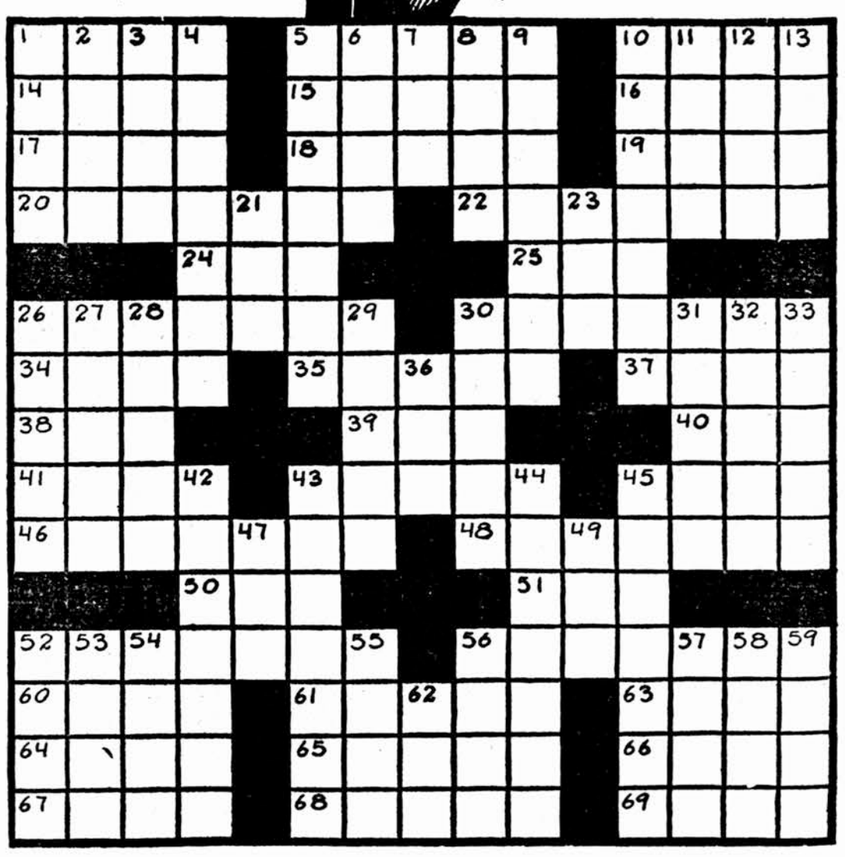
Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

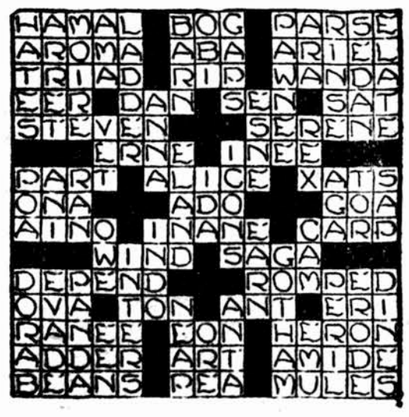
1—A man (colloquial) not in the company of women.
5—Imaginary.
10—What is the name of the present crown prince of Norway?
14—Mist.
15—Mental strength or firmness.
16—What was the first name of the French philosopher, Descartes?
17—In a little while.
18—Weeds.
19—Native of Denmark.
20—Fluctuated.
22—Pertaining to the stars.
24—Title of respect.
25—Rowing implement.
26—Slanders.
30—Subjects to high heat and cool
34—Poems.
35—Dispatches.
37—Fall in drops.
38—Quarrel.
39—Help.
40—Portuguese coin.
41—Plane surface.
43—Change.
45—Storm.
46—Specific exercises to be learned and recited.
48—Retarded.
50—Heavenly body.
51—Distress signal.
52—What river of sorrow flowed around the infernal realms of Hades?
56—Confines with a rope.
60—What is the name for a South African farmer of Dutch descent?
61—Long for.
63—Dutch cheese.
64—Cadence.
65—An ant.
66—What cereal is cultivated in warm climates on inundated land?
67—Concludes.
68—Loves to excess.
69—Boil slowly.

VERTICAL

1—What English dramatist wrote "Saint Joan"?
2—River in Africa.
3—What sea is connected with the Black Sea by the Strait of Kertch?
4—What is the name of the first book of the Old Testament?
5—Confines to one locality.
6—Without life.
7—Make a mistake.
8—Class of vertebrates consisting of birds.
9—Injuries.
10—Commanded.
11—What Shakespearean character was the victim of filial ingratitude?
12—Monetary unit of British India equal to about two cents.
13—Perceive by touch.
21—Equip.
23—What was the northern limit of ancient Palestine?
26—Ethical.
27—Worship.
28—A town in Sussex County, Delaware.
29—Fur-bearing animals
30—Found the sum.
31—Adorn with dress.
32—City of Belgium.
33—Discovered at a distance.
36—Insect egg.
42—Maintains.
43—Molested.
44—Exhibits indignant displeasure.
45—Thin slices.
47—Possessive pronoun.
49—The wife of what Biblical character was turned to a pillar of salt?
52—Competent.
53—Invent a word.
54—Retained.
55—What captain is the hero of Verne's "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea"?
56—Corner.
57—Prepare for publication.
58—Contest of speed.
59—Merganser of Europe.
62—Territorial division in Denmark



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next)



Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request KAMLA WORKS (B. C.) . Panchpota. Bengal.

In The World Of Bridge

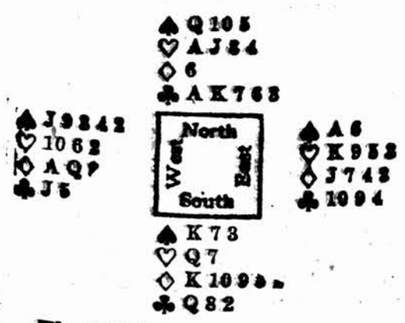
MINIMUM BIDS

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

The so-called "minimum bids" can be of great value when a player wants to give his partner a chance to declare further values. Perhaps the most useful for this purpose is the simple rebid at the level of two odd. Note how North gave South a chance without committing himself

North, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable



The bidding:

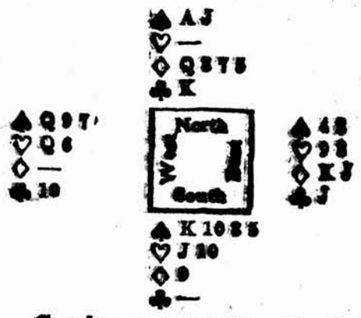
North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ◇	Pass
1 ♡	Pass	1 N T	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 N T	Pass
3 N T	Pass	Pass	Pass

The key-bid was North's simple rebid of two clubs. Apparently, South had a fairly weak hand since his response to one heart had been one notrump. North knew that South could have made the bid on some such hand as he actually held and also on some hand with about only half the strength. In the former case North wanted to get to game; in the latter case, North would be content to play it at two clubs. South was very grateful for the opportunity to show further strength. He had not particularly liked his own rebid of one notrump since he well knew that he would have made the same bid without any strength in spades and hearts. His next bid of two notrump was a forward looking bid showing general strength. North then bid the game without further ado.

West opened the four of spades and South made his nine tricks without trouble. Since the opening lead had assured him two spade tricks, all he had to do was to establish a heart trick in addition to the Ace and then run his five clubs.

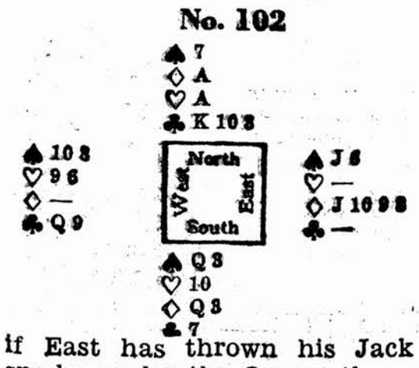
South leads the Queen of spades and follows up with the three of spades If East has held on to the Jack of spades, the discard from the dummy is the Ace of diamonds;

This Week's Brain Twister No. 103



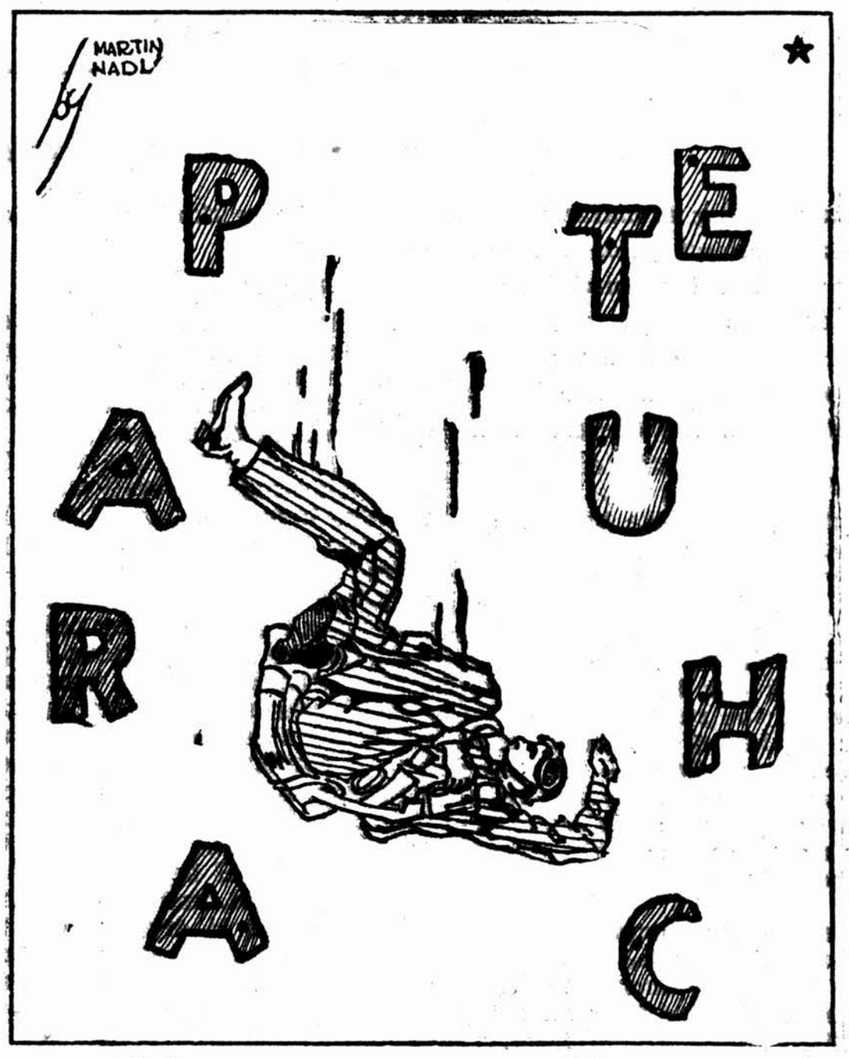
Spades are trump. South lead and his side must take six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 102



if East has thrown his Jack of spades under the Queen, the discard from the dummy must be the Ace of hearts. In this way South can be sure of winning a return in a red suit after which the clubs can be finished to bring in the rest of the tricks. If West wins the second spade and leads a club, the finese is taken at once and dummy takes the rest of the tricks.

The Parachute Jumper



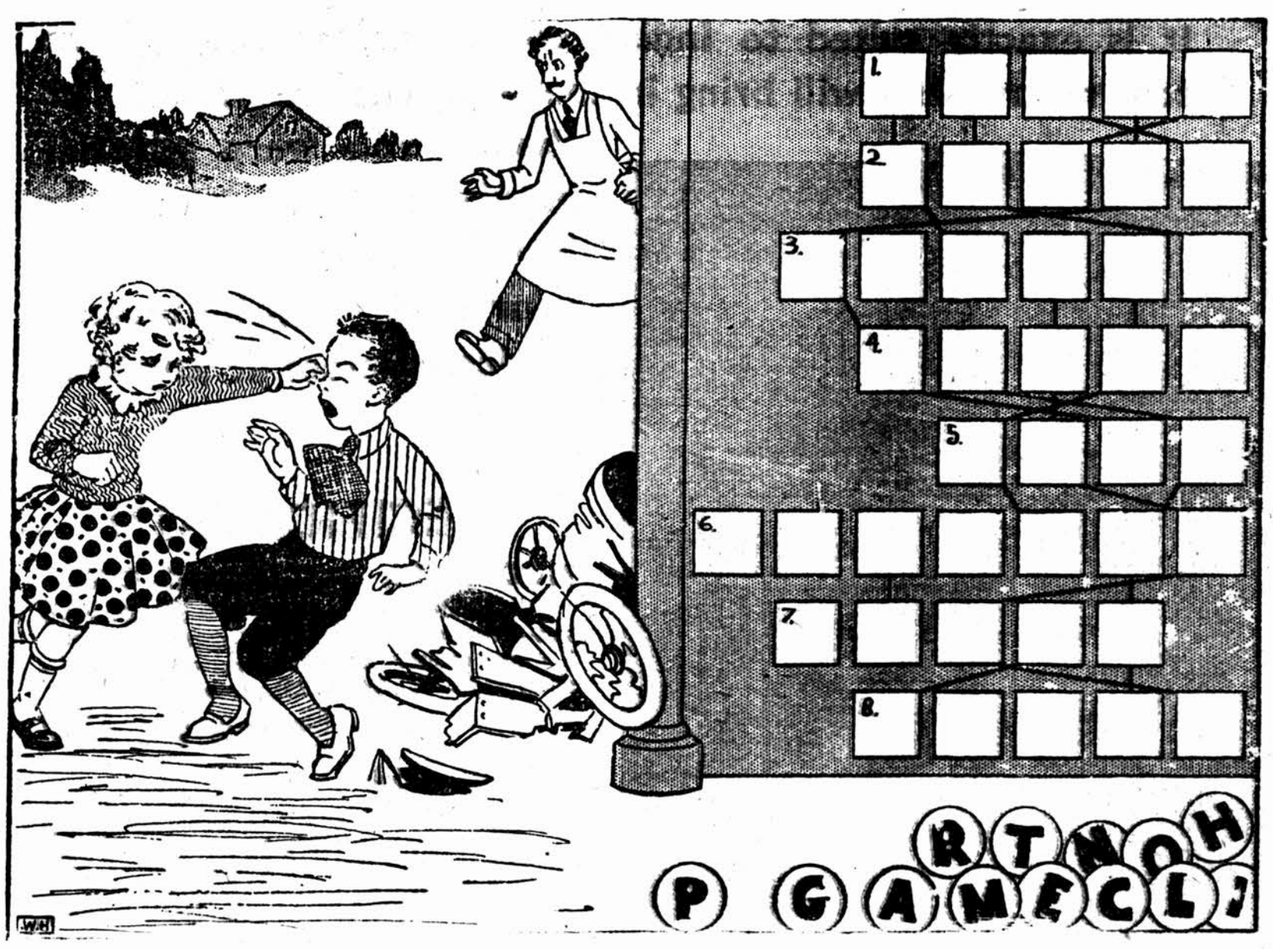
AVERY AIRMAN makes his living by jumping with a parachute from airplanes flying at altitudes of several thousand feet. He tours the country by following fairs and carnivals and daily thrills crowds of tens of thousands by his spectacular, breath-taking leaps.

To advertise his daring act, Avery distributes thousands of small handbills on which he pictures and describes in the form of a puzzle one of his recent parachute leaps.

The solution of this puzzle consists of drawing five perfectly straight and connected lines, starting at the star in the upper right-hand corner of the drawing, passing directly through each of the nine letters that spell the word, "parachute," and back to the starting point. The lines must not be broken or cross at any point along the route and must connect the nine dots in the order of the letters in the word, "parachute."

In solving the puzzle draw your lines lightly at first and make them heavy when you find the solution.

Catastrophe Of The Scrambled Fruit



The new 1937 [illegible] first appearance on Junction Boulevard, this morning. Willy Spivins, owner and builder, furnished the motor power, while a touch of loveliness was added by the presence of Dolores Glamoros at the steering-wheel. The car's prformance was perfect, particularly on the down grade of Hiker's Hill, where the speed exceeded all expectations or desires of the builder. Incidentally, it was at this point that Dolores discovered that the 1937 model was not encumbered with brakes. Nor were brakes necessary, for the display stand of Tony's vegetable store furnished an effec- [illegible] stop for the [illegible]

Anyhow, Dolores is no lady. That straight right which closed Willy's eye was never learned in genteel circles. What if her new hat was flattened? Look what happened to Willy's car and—oh, yes, Tony's property suffered some damage likewise, as Willy is about to discover when Tony reaches the scene.

Tony had some grapefruit arranged in rows on the stand. Each of the yellow spheres bore a letter and the rows spelled the names of some of the fruit Tony had for sale. The impact of the smash-up knocked all the grapefruit into the street and many of them rolled out of the picture. All those which have disappeared contained letters already shown.

Can you restore the fruits to their proper places, supplying the missing letters as well and refill the shelves of the stand?

Here is a clue to [illegible] Each row contains at least three letters, the same as the row above and below it. These similar letters are shown by having the squares in which they occur connected by a straight line. To save space, the names of the fruits are all in the singular, though they would usually be advertised in the plural form.

(For solution see page 48)

NO MIRACLE

Mr. A. L. K. age 46, with head as smooth as a billiard ball started using

SUKESHA
सुकेशा

(TRADE MARK)

HAIR OIL

sometime ago and now finds a luxurient growth of hair on his head. This is no miracle but simply the natural result of the special composition of the oil.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.
BOMBAY, 4.

M. Blum And His Work For France—I

(Continued from Page 2.)

so far-reaching a character that we can "almost pride ourselves in having laid the foundations of new order in this country. We have brought about in the materia: and moral conditions of the working man the deepest changes, no doubt, effected in them since the earliest days of the Third Republic. We have transformed the country's rural economy by raising the prices of vital agricultural produce to the level of its cost price, by instituting professional bureaux, and by lightening the burden of their debts for the rural producer. We have awakened and kept alive a great hope because we have partly satisfied it. Symptoms of economic revival are already beginning to appear throughout the country.

These reforms completely alter the standard of living of the labouring classes by increasing their hours of leisure and thus affording them the opportunity of fostering their individuality while giving them all due protection during their working hours.

Let us first survey the laws concerning the working man's hours of rest.

Holidays For Workers

The law on "Annual Paid Holidays" is perhaps the best example of the attitude of the present Government with reference to social questions. It consists in giving all labourers an annual holiday of at least a fortnight's duration. In all fairness it must be stated that the law met practically with no opposition; and indeed we can only be surprised at the thought that a man who, day in and day out, goes through the same motions in the same, often unhygienic, surroundings, should not have been entitled sooner to a few days' rest anuually. A similar reform had been suggested a few years back, but, owing to the mass of difficult questions brought about by the deflation, it had been relegated to the background, and no one had come forward to drag it into the limelight again. That the urgency of such a measure should be made evident, that the question should be settled before passing on to something else—is a small matter, but it implies a tremendous change of outlook.

The Government did not confine itself to having the law passed with all possible speed, but it ensured its swift carrying into effect by not encumbering the text of the law with various measures which, by lengthening the discussion of the cases when the law was most difficult to implement, would have prevented its operation in the simplest cases. There was no time to lose before the city workmen, many of whom spend the whole year in unhealthy surroundings, should be enabled to breathe pure air, before people who had not had the material time to see their own kin for years—in the case, very frequent among Paris workers when they came from the country,—could at last visit the old homestead once more, before men and women who had spent their whole life in city streets and factories could catch a glimpse of mountain and sea.

We have already said that many social laws voted under the Blum Government were accompanied by practical measures. In the case of Annual Holidays on full pay, M. Leo Lagrange, Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Sports and Leisure, arranged with the Railway Companies that a reduction of 40 to 60 per cent should be conceded to workers who had chosen to spend their holidays away from their usual home, whether in the country with their family, or in some seaside resort or at some mountainous district.

One of the most important consequences of the new law was to make it possible for the youngest among city workers to develop their bodies and find in the practice of outdoor sports the necessary relaxation and bodily exercise which should allow them to lead a healthier, sounder existence. The point was exceptionally important, in that the French working man, as a rule, has but little opportunity of engaging in outdoor exercises; in the first place, he did not have the requisite time; but even if the time had been available, it would have been difficult for him to find grounds in which to play games and instructors willing to teach him. The Government has done its best to remedy this important deficiency, and to awaken in young people of the working classes a healthy enthusiasm for physical development. The Government's aim was not only to induce young people to become strong and athletic, but to give them a real chance of getting acquainted with the healthy pleasure derived from physical culture and sporting competitions—a pleasure known for so many years to people who did not need it half as much as the small employee, spending his days seated in front of a desk.

Forty Hours' Week

This law, which restricts to seven hours daily and to forty hours weekly the duration of work in commercial and industrial establishments, has various objects in view; its most important aim, in the sense which interests us here, is to increase the workman's hours of leisure and give him more opportunities for developing his mind and body.

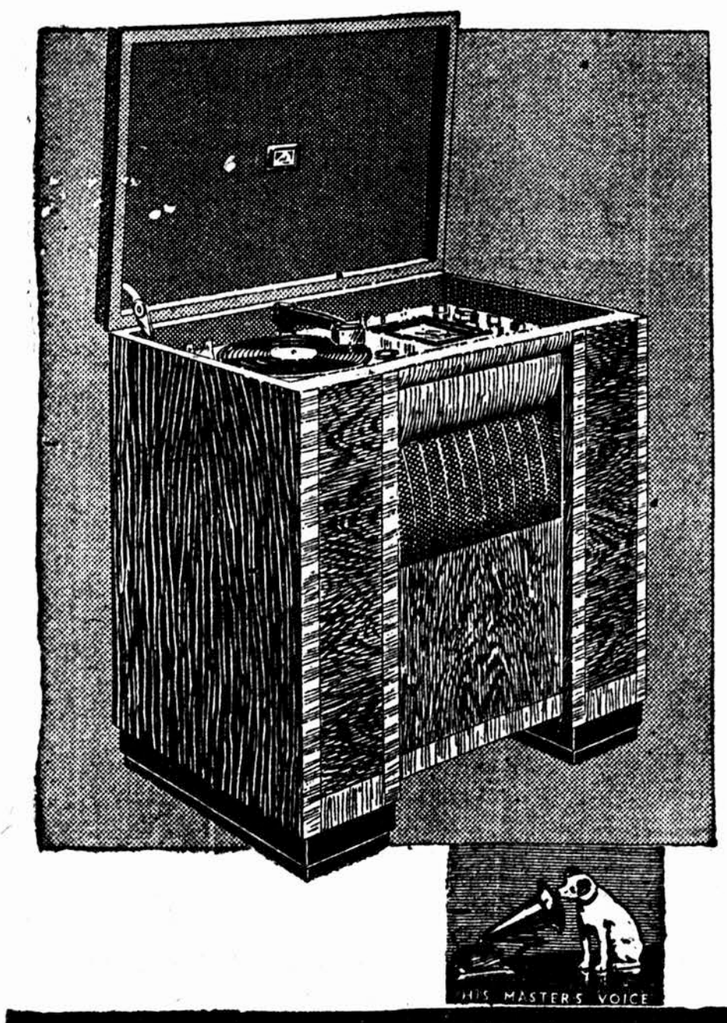
As happened with Paid Holidays, the Government did not limit itself to the extension of the working man's hours of leisure, but also concerned itself with scnemes for providing the labouring classes with ampler means of relaxation than they had hitherto enjoyed. It is now planning the creation of clubs where young people should find books, music, a genial and friendly atmosphere after their working hours. It has decided also to appropriate public moneys to a number of subsidised Theatres, making it possible for the working classes to attend those already in existence and to set up in most Paris suburbs two or three large playhouses where the working man would be sure to find a good show, after his own taste. With regard to provincial and country districts, stock comp nies are to be sent with greater frequency through the towns, where they will give more attractive performances than heretofore, while travelling libraries will circulate from village to village.

Such measures and ideas are dictated not only by a sense of justice and equity, but by a sort of tenderness for the working man, without ever obliging him in any way to avail himself of the opportunities afforded. They show us that the Government's aid does not stop at making the life of the working classes better worth living, but that it also includes a constant effort to adorn that life as much as possible. It tends to widen the outlook of the working man but not to bind him to a severe if healthy discipline. That is perhaps its most striking characteristic.

(TO BE CONCLUDED).

24 hours a day!

Most people know H.M.V. radiograms are a standard by which all others are judged. For purity of tone and performance, they have earned a wonderful reputation. Yet this new model 488 radiogram is surprising—even for H.M.V. It can entertain you for 24 hours every day. It is exactly suited to Indian conditions, operates down to 7 metres and will bring in those distant programmes as though you were yourself in the studio. You only have to hear it once—and your dealer will be pleased to demonstrate at any time of day.



SPECIFICATION

MODEL 488. A.C. MAINS ONLY

A 6-valve circuit—equal to most ten valve sets—Wavelength from 7—2250 metres. Output 3 watts undistorted. Consumption 130 watts, size Height 30½", Width 29½", Depth 20".

Price Rs.600

MODEL 485A

As above with automatic record change.

Price Rs.700

Expert Service available at Dum Dum, Calcutta.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

RADIO

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our RESEMBLANCE COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

ENTRY COUPON	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	8
H	
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J	
K	
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M	1
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P	
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Name.....

Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

ENTRY COUPON	
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Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Geography Teacher: "What do we call it when the air goes round and round"?

Willie: "An automobile tire."

* * * *

Voice (over telephone)—Are you the game warden?

Game Warden—Yes, ma'am.

Voice—Well, am so thankful I have the right person at last. Would you mind suggesting some games suitable for a children's party?

* * * *

"Brown fell asleep in his bath this morning with the water running."

"Did the bath overflow?"

"No. Fortunately, he sleeps with his mouth open."

* * * *

Judge: "Not being satisfied with stealing the money, you took a pile of Jewellery as well."

Prisoner: "That's right sir. I was taught at Sunday school that money alone don't bring happiness."

* * * *

Flying over the Bay of Naples, an air pilot turned to his observer and said. "Have you heard that phrase, 'See Naples and Die?'"

"Yes," said the observer.

"Well," said the pilot, "take a good look—the propeller's come off."

* * * *

The two survivors of a shipwreck, a seaman and a passenger, had managed to clamber on to a raft.

"If a ship doesn't sight us soon," said the seaman, "we'll starve'.'

"Don't talk nonsense," snapped the passenger. I've plenty of money."

* * * *

Superintendent: "What we want is a night watchman, alert and ready for the slightest noise or indication of burglars. Someone who can sleep with one eye open and both ears on the job, and who is not afraid to tackle."

Applicant: "Yes, I'll send my wife right over."

* * * *

Two Yorkshire men were trekking through the jungle, and hearing the roaring of a lion they went to take shelter in a cave. One got there in time, but before the other could enter the lion bounded up and made for the entrance of the cave.

The Yorkshireman outside clutched the lion's tail and held it, and meanwhile his companion inside shouted, "What's blocking t'light out?"

The other replied, "Tha'lt know when this tail breaks."

Old lady: Aren't you ashamed to ask for money?

Tramp: I got six months for taking it without asking.

* * * *

"Know any one called Imy, Sir?" said the office boy confidentially.

"No why?"

"Lady wants you on the 'phone and when I asked who was speakin' she said: 'Imy's wife.'"

* * * *

A dear old lady had returned from her first visit to France. "What impressed you most?" she was asked.

"Well," she replied, after a moment or two's thought, "I think it was the French pheasants singing the Mayonnaise."

* * * *

It was the language lesson, and the teacher was testing the general knowledge of the boys.

"Does any boy know." said he, "what 'felo de se' means?"

"Yes, sir," said one of the boys. "It's French for 'sailor."

Wife (looking over travel folders): "Why not take an ocean cruise this summer, dear?"

Husband: "Hm-m, beggars can't be cruisers."

* * * *

"You haven't mended my socks," remarked hubby on arriving home from the office.

"Did you buy that coat you promised me?" countered wife.

"Well—er—no—" he was replying when she broke in with: "Then Henry, if you don't give a wrap, I don't give a darn."

* * * *

"Why hasn't this job been done yet?" stormed the employer. "It's nearly a month since I told you to do it."

"I forgot, Sir," answered the office boy.

"Forgot," cried the employer. "Suppose I forgot to pay you. What would you say."

"I should come and tell you at once, not wait a month and then kick up a fuss."

Usher: "How far down do you wish to sit, lady?"

Lady: "All the way, of course."

* * * *

Said he: "Your slightest wish shall be my law." They got married. And he was right.

* * * *

"I believe I could be a doctor myself," said the office boy.

"How'd you work it?" inquired the elevator man.

"If a man that works in an office comes along, you tell him he needs fresh air and exercise. If it's a motorman or a truck driver, you tell him to stay in the house and keep warm.

* * * *

Son: "Why do they have eagles on all American money?"

Father: "Why it's emblematical of its swift flight."

* * * *

Lady (witnessing tug-of-war for the first time): "Wouldn't it be simpler, dear, for them to get a knife and cut it?"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Riddle Box: 1. Because his hands are full. 2. Calf love. 3. Because he is well sooted (suited). 4. An electrician. 5. The man in a circus who is fired from a cannon. 6. Because it is all work and no play. 7. You have to pay for electricity.

Scrambled Fruit: The names of the eight fruits, reading from top to bottom, are: 1. Melon. 2. Lemon. 3. Orange. 4. Grape. 5. Pear. 6. Apricot. 7. Peach. 8. Apple.

Authors: The names of the six authors and the titles of their books are: Copper (The Pilot); Austen (Pride and Prejudice); Conrad (Chance); London (The Valley of the Moon); Bronte (Jane Eyre); Alcott (Little Men). The other words in the bee cells are: Top row—Parade. Tracer. Middle row—Revolt. Dative. Urbane. Nature. Landau. Bottom row—United, Rotate.

Letter Maze: Start with the letter F in the third horizontal row and spell out the words of the following proverb: Flattery is the food for fools.

Missing Number: The numbers suggested by the verses are expressd in letters and spell the word MILE, thus: M (1,000) I (one-half of two), L (half a hundred) and the letter E.

Rebus: The word is EXAMINATIONS (EXAM in A TI on S).

Sleeper's Charade: The missing words in the order of their use are: In, Can, Descents, Incandescent.

Our Humorist At Large

Judge: "You saw the fight? How far away were you the first time?"

Witness: "A few yards."

Judge: "And when they began again?"

Witness: "Several miles, m'lord."

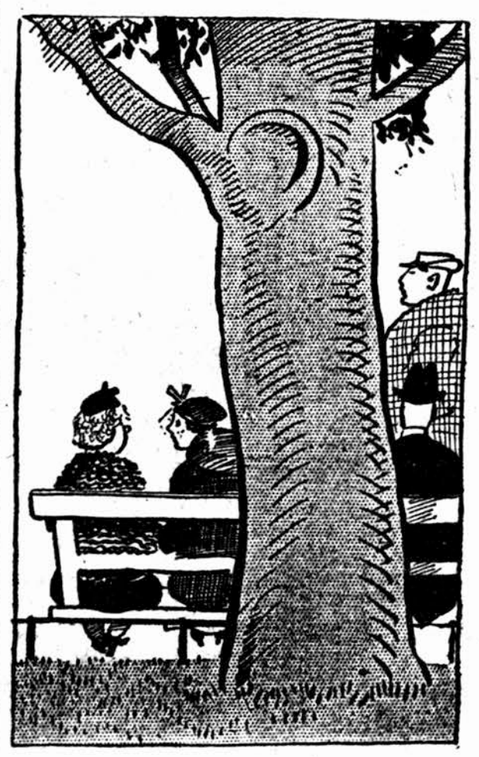
Mrs. Naggs: "My 'usband neither drinks nor smokes."

Mrs. Miggs: "Mine' sout of work too."

"Is that right Gladys has changed her voice?"

"Impossible."

"Not at all—she has given up the tenor and taken on the baritone."



"Does your fiance know your age?"

"Partly."

New Boarder: "What's the food like here, Jane?"

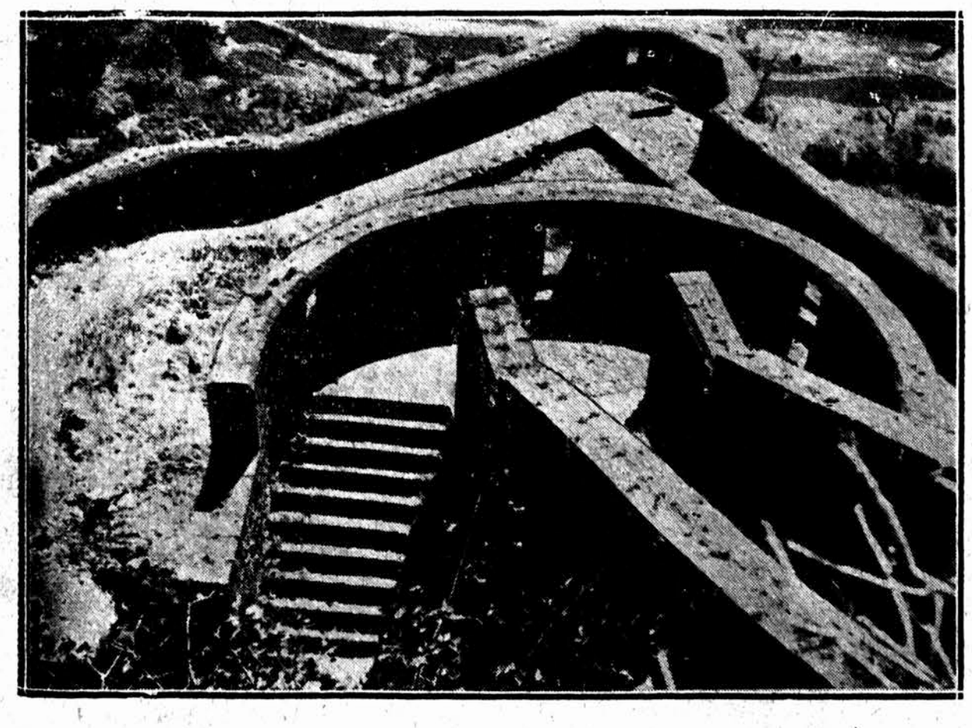
Jane: "All the boarders rave about it."

"I bags the sunflowers seeds, you fellows."

Snow figures of valiant knights from Pushkin's "The Tale of the Tsar Saltan" erected in the Children's Winter Park in Moscow as a part of the observance of the centenary of the poet's death.

(Sovfoto)

Prof. Castellini, Director of the College of Tropical Hygiene and Medicine, Paris, visiting the institution of social hygiene in a suburb of the city.



Loghad Fort, near Carla Caves.

(Photo by H. A. Kharas.)

Elephants and camels are being trained in London to get accustomed to street crowds at Coronation time.

Resemblance Competition

SEE PAGES 24 AND 25

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

March 28, 1937.

LUCKY NUMBER

No. 302573

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

CHAIRWOMAN:—"FRIENDS, it was put to vote and you have carried unanimously (Cheers) that it is very impolite to scratch heads in public (Cheers) on account of tons of LICE. The best method to scare them away is by using NISSEX manufactured by the makers of Transpulmin and can be had from all Chemists" (Loud Cheers)

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